The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1886.

The Week.

THE vote of the House in favor of the Morrison resolution to reduce the surplus in the Treasury would be direful if there were any reason to believe that it was taken with a serious purpose. There is very little expectation that the Senate will concur in it, and it is quite certain that the President will veto it if it ever reaches him. Sixty-three Republicans voted with 146 Democrats to pass the measure, 16 Democrats and 49 Republicans voting against it. The division illustrates once more the depraved tendencies of the Democratic party in the view they take of the public finances. A depreciated currency and a bad state of the public credit are what they most desire and strive for. The most bitter charge made by Senator Beck in his raving speech against the financial policy of the Administration was, that this policy had carried the premium on the 4 per cent. bonds up to 28 per cent. Genuine Democracy, according to Beck and his kind, would bring the bonds down to 75, and make the public securities the most precarious form of investment. There are several ways to bring about this happy state of things. The most effective would be to stop paying the interest, or to pay it in money worth only fifty cents to the dollar. By a series of judicious experiments, beginning with the Morrison resolution, it is possible to get rid of all premium on the bonds, and, when this is done, it will be possible to get the financial issue before the people in such a way that they can vote upon it, as they did in Ohio in 1875. This was supposed to be the most rotten State in the Union as regarded the issue of "soft money," and the Democrats seized the opportunity to denounce the specie resumption act and to reëlect "old Bill Allen" on that particular issue. They were soundly thrashed, losing their whole State ticket, but the lesson they learned was of little value. They have always held to the idea that the people are at heart dishonest, and that their natural tendency is to repudiate their debts. The party has been kept in order by the State of New York mainly, by the Tildens, Seymours, Mannings, Clevelands, Hewitts, and a few others, whose influence has been out of proportion to their numbers. If the time shall ever come when a test vote can be taken by the whole country on some issue involving a high or a low state of the public credit, unembarrassed by other questions—if the experiment of 1875 shall ever be repeated on a national scale—the result will, we are sure, be as crushing to all the partisans of depreciated money as it was in Ohio eleven years ago.

The *Journal of Commerce* is quite right in saying, apropos of the Morrison resolution to reduce the surplus, that

"there will be no trouble about the pile of silver in the Treasury until the balance of trade turns against this country, and specie is more largely wanted for export. The moment that it becomes difficult to obtain gold at par on a bank check, then this metal will sell at a premium, and after that the music will begin. But as long as a bank check is payable in either at the option of the holder, there will be no financial disturbance."

The efforts of Secretary Manning have been wisely directed to the accumulation of such a surplus that an ordinary turn in the foreign exchanges would not bring on the silver crisis, or, as the *Journal* has it, cause the music to begin. His reasons were fully and very strongly stated in his reply of March 2 to the Bland resolution. The question whether the surplus ought to be large or small is an administrative question, and the answer is necessarily governed by the course of events from month to month and from day to day. This view seems to be taken by Senator Allison of Iowa, who is quoted by the *World* as saying that only thirty millions can be disbursed under the Morrison resolution before Congress reassembles, and that if it is found to be dangerous, it can be repealed! Quite true. It is related of Daniel Webster that once, when informed that a certain promissory note of his was due, he said with great firmness, "Let it be paid." Certainly it can be repealed. So also can the Allison two-millions-per-month silver bill be repealed. We suspect that Senator Allison would be glad to find himself in a Congress minded to repeal it.

The *Tribune* publishes the new extradition treaty in full, and is apparently so pleased with "the beat" thus achieved, that it approves of it, though well knowing it to be the work of a Democratic Administration. There is nothing in the text of the treaty, however, which was not already known. Mr. Phelps sends with it an explanatory letter to the Secretary of State, which shows how little there is to explain. Four new offences—manslaughter, burglary, embezzlement or larceny, and malicious injuries to property whereby life shall be endangered—are added to the extraditable list. Persons already convicted of offences are made extraditable, as well as persons simply charged with them. And, finally, the United States surrenders its claim to try persons for offences other than those for which they have been surrendered, on which the two countries have long disputed. Without this surrender, in fact, no new extradition treaty was possible, as an act of Parliament of 1870 prohibits such treaties with any Power which does not guarantee that extradited persons shall not be tried for crimes other than those for which the extradition was demanded. Dynamiters are made extraditable—that is, a man who did some blowing up in England, and got away to this country, could be demanded of our Government, but not of course a man who planned in this country an explosion in England, but stayed here. The rule that every man must be tried in the country in which he commits his crime remains unchanged. Political offenders are left as secure as they ever were, and the term "political" as applied to offences just as vague. All defaulting bankers now in Canada are safe. But should the treaty be ratified, future defaulters will be placed in a position of great embarrassment in selecting a place of refuge.

The President's warning to the office-holders against "the use of their official positions in attempts to control political movements in their localities," was, we believe, called forth by the Indiana gathering of postmasters and collectors two or three weeks ago. If this had been allowed to pass, we should undoubtedly have seen a swarm of Democratic officials in the political field this fall working like beavers for the party, in the old Republican fashion. It is none too soon to check the practice, and to point out that the partisanship of an office-holder can hardly fail to be "offensive" if publicly displayed. The reason of this is, as the President declares, that office-holders are the agents and not the masters of the people. That is to say, their salaries are paid by the whole body of taxpayers, and not by the taxpayers of one party only. Their duties, too, bring them in contact, not with the members of their own party only, but with the members of all parties. The notion that some of them have that they "get their bread and butter" from the party in power, is a sad mistake. They get it from the people of the United States. Whenever they make their appearance at primaries or conventions they carry with them whatever weight or authority their office gives them, and they therefore use the office against some of their employers. Moreover, whenever they take the stump or draw up a party platform, they almost necessarily do more or less "arraigning" of their political opponents. They cannot confine themselves to "pointing with pride" to the doings of their own side. They must necessarily also "view with alarm" the doings of the other side. This leads them insensibly often, but inevitably, to drawing dreadful pictures of the morals, manners, and designs of one-half their employers. They often have to describe a full moiety of those who pay their salaries as a corrupt gang of conspirators against the national safety and welfare, and have to paint the leading men of the other party as a collection of knaves and blockheads, whom no prudent man would trust round the corner.

We are bound to say, that we should have been glad to see the President's order a little more peremptory in its terms. We could wish he had substituted the word "must" for the word "should," throughout the warning, and that instead of saying that "the use by officials of their positions to compass their selection as delegates to political conventions is indecent and unfair," he had said that "the appearance of any office-holder as a delegate at any political convention will be taken as, *ipso facto*, a resignation of his office." This would go to the root of the matter. The truth is, indeed, that if the President would dismiss even one conspicuous Democratic office-holder, either for partisan activity or for evasion or violation of the Civil-

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Service Law, he would not need to exhort office-holders at all. One application of the guillotine would do the work of a whole volume of homilies and warnings.

Acting-Secretary Fairchild has done an excellent thing in dismissing the chief of a division and two clerks in the Treasury for an attempt at fraudulent evasion of the Civil-Service Rules. The chief had been instructed to prepare examination papers for promotion among his subordinates, and he furnished the questions in advance to two of the clerks who were to compete. They were caught, however, and summarily decapitated. They ought, besides this, to go to jail with their heads under their arms. But how much more effective this will be in preventing such things than warnings or exhortations against fraud, on paper.

The Senate has passed with amendments the Oleomargarine Bill. We have had little doubt at any time that it would pass, for, though all the argument is against it, the organization in favor of it is overwhelmingly strong—as strong, in fact, as the organization of pork-breeders in France and Germany against American hams and bacon. We say that the argument is *all* adverse to the bill, for, if oleomargarine is unwholesome and hurtful, its manufacture ought to be suppressed. If it is not hurtful, it ought not to be taxed any more than butter or bread. If it is sold in deception and fraud, means should be taken to prevent such deception and fraud—such, for instance, as the steps taken by the Massachusetts Legislature to that end, which seem to be entirely adequate. The Massachusetts bill requires all dealers in imitation butter to take out a license, which shall be registered, and to put out a sign to that effect, as the dealers in imitation jewelry are required to do in France. This regulation can be enforced, and the public can be advised, without danger of error, whether the article they are buying is real butter, or oleomargarine, or what not. Moreover, this license regulation is within the scope of Federal authority. It is not so long since all or nearly all manufacturers, including publishers of newspapers, were required to take out licenses under the Internal Revenue Law. To tax an article of food merely because it is cheap and because it undersells some other article, is as despotic and indefensible as the royal monopolies of the Charleses and the Louis of the seventeenth century.

The Senate has at last passed the River and Harbor Bill after cutting down every item one-fourth. This is a ridiculous sort of a compromise. A job is no less odious because $75,000, instead of $100,000, is to be expended upon it during the next year, and it makes no difference to the promoters of such schemes as the Hennepin Canal whether $300,000 or $225,000 is appropriated to begin operations, so long as in either case the Government is committed to a prosecution of the work. The log-rolling measure remains as obnoxious to a veto as before, unless the Democrats in the House conclude that it would be better party tactics to let the whole thing drop where it is now, and not try to have any river-and-harbor bill this year.

One of the main arguments of Senators Logan, Evarts, and Teller in their report against an investigation of Senator Payne's election was, that "No action was taken by or before the Legislature which elected Mr. Payne calling in question the validity of his election, or the conduct of the same in the canvass, the caucus, or the Legislature itself." The Boston *Herald* accepts this as a good reason for sustaining the action of these three Senators. But the statement above made is not a fair one. The Legislature referred to did not order an investigation, it is true, but an investigation was proposed and was defeated only through such trickery as is often employed for such purposes. During the session of the House of Representatives of Ohio in 1884 Mr. Love, a member, offered a resolution reciting the charges of bribery that were current about Mr Payne's election, and calling for the appointment of a select committee of five to investigate the whole matter. A Democratic member named Myers at once moved to amend this by reciting that ex-Gov. Foster had "corruptly expended money to debauch the Legislature" in order to secure the Senatorship, and ordering the proposed committee to investigate this charge also. Another member moved to amend this by ordering an investigation of the charge that this Mr. Myers had obtained his seat "by stuffing the ballot-box." All the amendments were agreed to, and then naturally the resolution, in this ridiculous shape, was defeated, 21 Republicans and 14 Democrats voting yea, and 16 Republicans and 36 Democrats voting nay. If this is the only way an Ohio Legislature will treat such charges as those that have been made in Senator Payne's case, the fact furnishes a good argument why the United States Senate should take the matter in hand.

Mr. Powderly is not heard of so much nowadays as he used to be, but he does not appear to learn any wisdom in his comparative obscurity. He was at Atlantic City last week, and on Thursday addressed an association of bottle-blowers. In the course of his speech he referred to the enthusiastic reception just before given to a body of State militia, and went on as follows:

"We looked into those faces and we saw that some of them were men of means and some of them mean men. Who are they? They are clerks. They are tradesmen. Some of them were carrying arms along these streets for exhibition. If it were a branch of organized labor, the people would assemble in astonishment to see them. The men who produce wealth assemble to do honor to men who, when workingmen demand their rights without violence, are called upon to stand as a menace to them. They stand as a barrier between labor and capital. I do not say that is what they ought to be—that is what they are. Where labor has had room and time to assert itself, that array of bayonets has stood between them and their rights."

Martin Irons himself never preached more seditious doctrine than this, and the workingmen of this country have no worse enemy than the demagogue who thus incites them to revolt against the laws and the authorities.

Mr. Powderly is rapidly qualifying himself for the Governorship of Pennsylvania. In his address to the green-glass bottle-blowers at Atlantic City, he said:

"I want to see the day when not a drop of liquor, or medicine, or oil shall be poured from a bottle that is not made in America and by American workmen. They call me foolish in my own district for saying this. Any bottle brought into my house does not go back. I can't smash a beer bottle, as I drink ginger ale, but the bottle never goes out alive. That is a small thing, but if 90,000 men who get bottles were to destroy them, it would make a big hole."

Why should Mr. Powderly's benevolence be confined to the green-glass bottle-blowers? Why not smash all the windows in his house every morning when he gets up, and break all the dishes on the table after each breakfast? Work would thus be furnished to the window-glass blowers of Pittsburgh and to the potteries of Trenton. If he could prevail upon 90,000 of his followers to do the same, there would be plenty of employment in those trades and possibly an advance in wages. We would not advise pushing this policy to the extent of burning down one's house for the benefit of Labor, because the fire might spread to the houses of others not intent upon raising wages or reducing hours in the carpenter's trade; but it would be quite safe to demolish a few articles of furniture each day. Mr. Powderly has evidently been studying political economy in the speeches of Senator Warner Miller, but his moral tone is higher than the Senator's, since he sacrifices his own property to furnish employment to labor, while Mr. Miller sacrifices that of the taxpayers.

The conviction of the New Haven boycotters is a noteworthy event. This was the case in which a demand was made upon the publishers of the *Journal and Courier* that they should discharge certain compositors with whom they were entirely satisfied because they did not belong to a "union," and upon the refusal of this demand an attempt was made to bring the publishers to terms by destroying their business. The conspirators had a fair trial before an intelligent jury largely of their own selection, they were defended by able counsel, and the Judge in his charge certainly did not show any bias against them. Yet three of the four were promptly convicted, and although the case goes to a higher court upon appeal, there is no reason to doubt that the verdict will stand. The *Journal and Courier* has earned the thanks of the community by its successful resistance to the attempted tyranny, and we much mistake the temper of New Haven people if the effort to break down the newspaper does not prove in the end to have strengthened its position.

We have said that the Judge's charge did not show any bias against the accused. It would be more nearly correct to say that it unduly favored them in some particulars. One proposition which was affirmed is most extraordinary. The Judge said:

"The accused have also the right to say to the Carrington Publishing Company that if you don't accede to our terms we and our association won't trade with you. We won't subscribe to your paper nor advertise therein, but we will induce all others, so far as we can, to withdraw their patronage. They may do this if their purpose is to obtain and keep employment for themselves or their association, even if the result is that others are deprived of employment by the Carrington Publishing Company."

This would be simply to legalize boycotting, and the *Journal and Courier* is quite right in saying: "The assertion that the right of the ac-

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cused is perfect to combine with others and say we demand to be employed by you, and if you don't comply with the demand, we and our associates will neither deal with you nor your customers, provided the object to be obtained by such threat, and by carrying it out, is to obtain employment for themselves, no matter if the result is to drive others out of employment—is not, in our opinion, law, and never will be held as law." The Judge, moreover, showed a very cloudy conception of business relations when he said that "the accused had the right to be employed by the company," and "the right to say, 'We ourselves and our associates demand to be employed by you.'" As the *Journal and Courier* says, "There is no such thing as a 'right to demand employment.'" That the jury promptly convicted after a charge tainted with such unsound doctrines shows how strong is the popular feeling against boycotting.

The anti-saloon movement in the Republican party has already virtually collapsed. It was a curious sort of an enterprise, which was apparently conceived originally with an honest purpose in the mind of a sincere Kansas Republican, Mr. Griffin, but was speedily seized upon by the Blaine managers as a device for avoiding trouble from the Prohibitionists in 1888. Mr. Griffin's idea was to have the party adopt a policy which should reduce dram-selling and its accompanying evils to a minimum, but the shape which the scheme took in the hands of the managers was that of a loud-sounding pronunciamiento against intemperance, and a general declaration against promiscuous liquor-selling, with a careful failure to recommend any specific measures against the saloons. The movement first took form in New Jersey, and it was thought by its promoters that a promising start had been made. But only a few days after the anti-saloon Republican conferees had adopted their long but indefinite declaration of principles, a Republican Legislature was called upon to meet the very definite question whether a local-option law should be passed, and the fear of offending "Republican saloon-keepers" proved so potent that this moderate proposition was defeated. The rejection of this bill showed the Prohibitionists of New Jersey that the anti-saloon movement amounted to nothing but talk. Last week the Conference in Massachusetts was held. The Republican managers had carefully arranged everything in advance, and the programme was to adopt a set of meaningless resolutions in favor of temperance and against drunkenness. Things ran along smoothly for a while, and the managers were just congratulating themselves upon the success of their scheme, when it appeared that the majority of the conferees were not going to be satisfied with a non-committal sort of platform, but insisted upon a very specific resolution in favor of submitting a prohibition amendment to the State Constitution. The managers were so surprised that they did not attempt to conceal their disgust, and the frankness with which they expressed their feelings opened the eyes of the most purblind Prohibitionist to the fact that his cause had nothing to hope for from that source.

At the same time with these mishaps to the movement at the East, there comes a very positive notice from the West that, if it really means any harm to the saloons, it must stop or it will ruin the Republican party. That leading Republican newspaper, the Chicago *Tribune*, after remarking that if the scheme goes no further than to aim in a general way at diminishing the evils of intemperance, there is no reason for the movement, says that it evidently does go further, and proposes to deal with the saloon (beer and whiskey alike) "as a public enemy." The *Tribune* admits that all saloons need regulation so that their evils shall be minimized, but it holds that "this can be done without going to the extent of publicly and indiscriminately antagonizing the Germans politically, and waging war upon them as public enemies—thereby consolidating the entire saloon interest against the party." Such a protest from such a source, following the New Jersey and Massachusetts fiascos, marks the collapse of the anti-saloon movement "within the party." The proposed national conference may be held at Chicago, but it will amount to nothing. The Prohibitionists everywhere recognize the utter insincerity of the movement, and will pay no further attention to it. The failure of the scheme will doubtless give an impetus to the Prohibition cause. The men who believe in prohibition hate hypocrisy, and are tired of being fooled. They "mean business," and the Blaine managers might as well make up their minds first as last that they must face in 1888 a defection to the third party far larger and more threatening than that of 1884.

All the advices seem to agree that the victors in the English election already find themselves greatly embarrassed by the prospect before them. The Unionists are already beginning to be afraid of acting with the Tories, and those who recommend a coalition cannot agree as to who ought to lead it. The Tories say Salisbury, of course, but the Unionists say Hartington. Salisbury has nothing to lose by it, but Hartington may lose his position in the Liberal party, and wreck his political future. Moreover, it is beginning to dawn on the anti-Gladstonians that the vote has not settled the Irish question; that, in fact, the agitation is only beginning, and that the Irish home-rulers, with a million English voters at their back, cannot be disposed of by any of the rough-and-ready methods which were resorted to formerly. They must now be argued down, and cannot be suppressed with horse, foot, and dragoons, unless they should supply plenty of "outrages," of which there is apparently no chance. One of the drolleries of the occasion is that the admirers of Lord Salisbury are accusing Parnell of lying.

The Duc d'Aumale has had to quit France as the result of a protest against his dismissal from the army. The Duke can hardly have expected anything else, but it will not do to write many more such letters, as the majority in the Chambers, in their present humor, might be easily induced to confiscate the property of the Orleans family. Louis Napoleon did this after the *coup d'état* of 1851 with regard to a portion of their estates, on the ground that it was property which the Orleans family had derived from the crown, and which ought to have been turned over to the State, in accordance with immemorial usage, when Louis Philippe ascended the throne in 1830. The rights and wrongs of this proved a very knotty question of French law, which was much debated, but the enemies of the Empire always treated the seizure as pure and unmitigated robbery. After 1870, what was left of the property—about half—was restored to the princes, but their taking it at such a time of national distress excited a good deal of Republican indignation. Since then, the Duc d'Aumale has invested an enormous amount in the restoration of Chantilly, one of the most splendid of human habitations, and is therefore more vulnerable than he used to be, on the pecuniary side.

The excitement in France over the expulsion of the Orleanist Princes has received a fresh stimulus from the row between Gen. Boulanger, the Minister of War, and the Baron de Lareinty, a Legitimist member of the Senate, which ended in a duel. In the debate over the Duc d'Aumale's letter protesting against his removal from the army, on the ground that an officer's commission is property of which he cannot lawfully be deprived except by sentence of a court-martial for a specified offence, Gen. Boulanger characterized it as "insolent," a term which has a good deal more sting in it in French than in English. To this, Baron de Lareinty answered that it was "cowardly" to insult the absent. This is, of course, not really an imputation on the courage of a military man, for a soldier may insult the absent, and yet really be as brave as a lion. But here again the French sensitiveness about insults, of which the Anglo-Saxon race can hardly form a conception, has put down the term "*lâche*" in the lists of epithets which a man, either in society or in the army, cannot suffer to be applied to him without loss of reputation, no matter how senseless or gratuitous the application may be. If, for instance, somebody called an officer "cowardly" for taking a glass of absinthe, he would probably have to call the offender to account with as much seriousness as if he had been charged with shirking in action.

It must be admitted that, in the debate over the Duc d'Aumale's letter, Gen. Boulanger got the best of it. For although the Duc d'Aumale proved himself, during the ten years preceding the Revolution of 1848, a brave and able soldier, there was no doubt that his rapid advance to the rank of general of division was due altogether to the fact that he was the King's son. His brothers got their advancement in the army and navy in the same way. The reading of their military records, in truth, excited some laughter in the Senate, for it contained such facts as the Duc de Chartres' promotion to a colonelcy at the age of twelve. There was nothing very extraordinary in this fifty years ago in France. The promotion of royal princes in England to-day is nearly as absurd. But the monarchical traditions have been dying out rapidly in France since then, and the doctrine of equality taking firmer hold of the popular mind.

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SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, July 14, to TUESDAY, July 20, 1886, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has issued an executive order to the heads of departments of the general Government, in which he says: "I deem this a proper time to especially warn all subordinates in the several departments, and all office-holders under the general Government, against the use of their official positions in attempts to control political movements in their localities. Office-holders are the agents of the people, not their masters. Not only is their time and labor due to the Government, but they should scrupulously avoid in their political action, as well as in the discharge of their official duty, offending by a display of obtrusive partisanship their neighbors who have relations with them as public officials. They should also constantly remember that their party friends from whom they have received preferment have not invested them with the power of arbitrarily managing political affairs. They have no right, as office-holders, to dictate the political action of their party associates, or to throttle freedom of action within party lines by methods and practices which pervert every useful and justifiable purpose of party organization. The influence of Federal office-holders should not be felt in the manipulation of political primary meetings and nominating conventions. The use by these officials of their positions to compass their selection as delegates to political conventions is indecent and unfair, and proper regard for the proprieties and requirements of official place will also prevent their assuming the active conduct of political campaigns. Individual interest and activity in political affairs are by no means condemned. Office-holders are neither disfranchised nor forbidden the exercise of political privileges, but their privileges are not enlarged, nor is their duty to party increased to pernicious activity by office-holding. A just discrimination in this regard between the things a citizen may properly do and the purposes for which a public office should not be used is easy, in the light of a correct appreciation of the relation between the people and those intrusted with official place, and a consideration of the necessity under our form of government of political action free from official coercion."

The following statement is believed to be authentic: Pension-Commissioner Black has received a set-back from President Cleveland that has made him feel unpleasant. Recently, the Commissioner, after a week of labor, selected 139 names from among his clerks and employees for dismissal from office. Among the number were many ex-soldiers. President Cleveland was informed of Mr. Black's intentions, and he sent word to the Secretary of the Interior not to allow Mr. Black to make any dismissals—that such dismissals, if needed, would be made by the Secretary. Mr. Black later was summoned to the Secretary's office, and to his surprise the Secretary told him in a few words that hereafter he (the Secretary) would make dismissals and appointments in the Pension Office when he thought it necessary, and none were to be made without his order. The facts in the case leaked out among the clerks, who were all uncertain of their positions, and brought a feeling of relief.

Acting-Secretary Fairchild on Thursday summarily dismissed the chief of a division and two clerks in his office. The chief had been instructed to prepare examination papers for promotion in his office, and, after doing so, surreptitiously furnished copies of the questions to two of the clerks under him.

It having come to the knowledge of the Civil-Service Commission that in several instances private secretaries of appointing officers have been nominated to important official positions on boards of examiners, the Commission on Monday issued an order, addressed to boards of civil-service examiners, in which they say: "The Commission holds that neither the private secretary of an appointing or a nominating officer, nor the officer who in the absence of an appointing or a nominating officer acts in his place, should be either chairman or secretary of a board of examiners. In the opinion of the Commission, the confidential relations existing between the private secretary of an appointing or nominating officer and such an officer are of a character to make the reasons that have excluded appointing and nominating officers from official places on boards of examiners apply with almost equal force against the policy of allowing private secretaries to occupy official places on such boards. Therefore, the Commission hereby refuses to confirm any nomination made by any board of a chairman or secretary who is the private secretary of the appointing or nominating officer, or who is the officer that would, in the absence of the appointing or nominating officer, act in his place; and every board that has made such a nomination is hereby directed at its next regular monthly meeting to make another nomination, and without delay make report thereof to the Commission."

As to the Extradition Treaty which, it has been reported, has already been negotiated between the United States and Great Britain, the following are probably the facts: The British Government, in continuance of negotiations which have been pending at intervals for some years, has submitted a project or draft of amendments to the existing treaty to which it is willing to agree; that draft, signed or unsigned, has been received by our State Department, and sent to the Senate. The new treaty is supplementary to that of 1842, which was signed in Washington by Daniel Webster as Secretary of State, and Lord Ashburton, Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain. It continues in force the provisions of article 10 of that treaty, which deals entirely with the question of the extradition of criminals, and which includes, among the crimes made extraditable, murder, assault with intent to commit murder, piracy, arson, robbery, forgery, and the utterance of forged paper. To these crimes the new treaty adds four others — manslaughter, burglary, embezzlement, or larceny, involving the amount of $50, or £10, or upward, and finally malicious destruction of property which endangers the life of others, and which in either country is made a crime by law. This last provision, of course, is meant to cover the crimes of which dynamiters and socialists have been guilty. The treaty, however, specifically exempts from extradition persons who have been convicted of merely political offences. It is also specially provided for that in no manner shall the treaty be considered as retroactive in its scope. The treaty is to go into effect ten days after ratification, and is to be terminated at the pleasure of either contracting party.

Secretary Bayard has written to the British Minister stating that, if the facts in regard to the treatment of American fishing schooners are as set forth in the recently published letter of Mr. Boutelle, the Canadian authorities are unjust, and an explanation is due this Government. Mr. Bayard insists that the existing fishery difficulties can only be adjusted by a treaty.

Secretary Whitney, who has for many weeks had the complete working plans of the Japanese cruiser, the *Naniwa-Kan*, built by Sir William Armstrong, has, after consultation with the engineers of the Navy Department and several leading ship-building firms, concluded to build one of the four new vessels authorized by the act of March 3, 1885, from the purchased plans. The new ship will be exactly like the *Naniwa-Kan* in her lines, motive power, and armament.

A bond call was issued on Monday afternoon for $4,000,000 of the 3 per cent. loan of 1882.

The House on Wednesday, after a vigorous debate, by a vote of 209 to 65 passed the Morrison resolution: "That whenever the surplus or balance in the Treasury, including the amount held for redemption of United States notes, shall exceed the sum of one hundred millions of dollars, it shall be and is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to apply such excess in sums not less than ten millions a month, during the existence of such surplus of excess, to the payment of the interest-bearing indebtedness of the United States payable at the option of the Government." Of the 209 yeas, 146 were Democrats and 63 Republicans. Sixteen Democrats and 49 Republicans voted nay.

When the conference report on the Legislative Appropriation Bill was under consideration in the House on Friday, Mr. Holman, who had charge of it, urged the House to adhere to its disagreement to a Senate amendment providing an additional clerk for the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Cannon of Illinois moved that the House recede from its disagreement, and this motion prevailed by a vote of 123 to 111. Only 16 Democrats voted in the affirmative.

By a majority of 175 to 38, the House on Friday passed, notwithstanding the veto of the President, the bill to put Jacob Romiser on the pension rolls. The veto was based on incorrect information obtained from the Pension Office.

The Fortifications Appropriation Bill, as it passed the House on Monday, appropriates $620,000, to be expended as follows: One hundred thousand dollars for the protection, preservation, and repair of fortifications and other works of defence; $20,000 for the continuation of torpedo experiments and for practical instruction of engineer troops in the details of service, and $500,000 for the armament of seacoast fortifications, with a provision that the implements of war purchased from this appropriation shall be of American manufacture.

The House on Tuesday decided to consider the Senate amendments to the River and Harbor Bill as one entire amendment. It is believed that the bill will ultimately be passed.

The Ways and Means Committee has agreed to the resolution to adjourn finally on July 28. The Senate will probably amend this to August 2.

Three reports from the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections upon the Payne case were submitted to the Senate on Thursday. The report signed by Senators Pugh, Saulsbury, Vance, and Eustis, the Democratic members of the Committee, sets forth at length the public history of the case, recognizes the transcendent importance of throwing around the Senate of the United States the highest safeguards against seating members whose title was procured by bribery, fraud, or corruption, and describes the processes by which the signers reach the conclusion that there is no ground for further proceedings against Mr. Payne. Senators Teller, Evarts, and Logan unite in a report, in which they express the opinion that there was no evidence presented to the United States Senate which purports to prove that fraud, corruption, or bribery was employed in Mr. Payne's election affecting the votes, either in caucus or in the Legislature, whereby the election was carried; nor is there evidence that any such proof exists. Therefore, the report holds, the Senate would not be warranted under the Constitution in instituting an investigation. Senators Hoar and Frye, in a separate report, state that they cannot concur with the views expressed by the other members of the Committee. The Senate is the only court which can have jurisdiction of the question. The courts of Ohio may exercise jurisdiction of the offence of bribery, but could not decide whether the result of an election was thereby changed. For the Senate to refuse to listen to this complaint would be taken as a declaration that it is indifferent to the question whether its seats are to be in the future the subject of bargain and sale, or may be presented by a few millionaires as a compliment to a friend. The report therefore recommends an investigation.

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The Senate on Friday passed the River and Harbor Bill by a vote of 41 to 14, scaled down 25 per cent. throughout. This sends it to a conference committee. On Saturday the Senate, by a vote of 15 to 29, refused to send the Oleomargarine Bill to the Committee on Finance, which is hostile to the bill.

Senator Platt of Connecticut believes that the resolution for open executive sessions of the Senate will be passed in December. Mr. Blair in the Senate on Monday offered an amendment to the House joint resolution for the use of the surplus revenue in payment of the public debt. It provides that before the payment of any part of the surplus there shall be received and set apart $79,000,000, to be known as the common-school fund, to be paid out as provided in his educational bill. Ordered printed.

The Senate on Tuesday passed the Oleomargarine Bill, after cutting down the tax from five to two cents per pound. The vote was 37 to 24. All the negative votes were Democratic, except Mr. Riddleberger's. Five Democrats voted in the affirmative.

The rejections by the Senate at the end of the session will not amount to one per cent. of the President's nominations, a smaller percentage of rejections than under any Republican administration. This fact is regarded as the highest testimony to the quality of President Cleveland's selections, remembering that the Senate started out in a spirit of the utmost hostility.

Friends of Mr. Goode, ex-Solicitor-General, announce that it has been decided not to make an attempt to reconsider the vote by which he was rejected, and that the President does not deem it expedient to challenge the Senate by renominating him.

The Prohibitionists in New Hampshire and in Kansas nominated State tickets on Wednesday. In New Hampshire Col. J. Wentworth is the candidate for Governor, and in Kansas C. H. Branscomb.

Three New Haven boycotters were on Saturday convicted of conspiracy.

By secretly getting into the confidence of the Knights of Labor, Thomas Furlong, a detective of the Gould railroad system, has succeeded in getting the confession of one of them, named Lloyd, that he and four other Knights wrecked a freight train near Wyandotte on the Missouri Pacific, on April 26. By the wreck the fireman and brakeman were killed. The five Knights have been arrested on the charge of murder.

The celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the chartering of the city of Albany was begun on Sunday by religious observances in all the churches, historical sermons being preached. The celebration will be continued for several days.

In the steam-yacht race from Larchmont to New London on Thursday Jay Gould's *Atalanta* made the fastest time ever achieved over the course of ninety-one miles. The time was 4 hours, 34 minutes, and 57 seconds.

Edward Z. C. Judson, known to readers of sensational novels as "Ned Buntline," died of heart disease on Friday at his home in Stamford, Delaware County, N. Y., at the age of sixty-four.

FOREIGN.

All the British Parliamentary elections have been held but three. The summarized result is as follows: Conservatives 318, Unionist-Liberals 74, making the anti-Home Rule party 392; Gladstonians 190, Parnellites 85, making the Home Rule party 275. The final analysis of the pollings gives the Unionists 1,524,107 votes and the Gladstonians 1,447,652. For a correct estimate of the popular vote there must be added the electorate of 113 Unionist seats which were not contested, a total of 1,065,104 votes, and that of the 104 uncontested Gladstonian seats, a total of 805,877 votes. The popular vote thus results in a Unionist majority of 335,682.

The result of the electoral contest in South Tyrone on Monday, where Mr. William O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, Mr. Parnell's organ, has been running for reëlection as the Parnellite candidate against T. W. Russell, Liberal-Unionist, has caused a sensation. Mr. O'Brien represented the district in the last House of Commons, having carried it by a vote of 3,434, against 3,382 obtained by Capt. S. Marwell, Conservative. In the present contest Mr. O'Brien polled 3,382 votes, a loss of 52, while Mr. Russell polled 3,481, defeating Mr. O'Brien by a majority of 99.

The British Cabinet meeting on Saturday night was in favor of immediate resignation. This was formally agreed on at the council on Tuesday, and Mr. Gladstone's resignation was immediately put in the Queen's hands. A day or two will probably be wasted in the Queen's summons of Lord Hartington to form a ministry, which he will decline to do. By July 24 Lord Salisbury will have accepted the task and be engaged in forming a Cabinet. The new Parliament will probably be summoned to meet on August 5. It will then, it is believed, be adjourned to reassemble some time in October.

Lord Salisbury has offered to give the Liberal Unionists four seats in the Cabinet and an equal ratio of the smaller offices. He will permit Lord Hartington to be leader in the House of Commons and to select what office he chooses excepting that of Premier. Lord Salisbury proposes again to unite the Premiership with the office of Foreign Secretary. The Duke of Argyll and Mr. Goschen are willing to enter his Cabinet provided the Moderate Liberals secure a fair share of the offices. Lord Hartington, it is said, has refused, because he would lose all chance of succeeding Mr. Gladstone as Liberal leader.

Mr. Gladstone has written a rejoinder to the Duke of Westminster's reply to the Premier's charge, that his Grace struck a blow at the aristocracy by deserting Liberalism and aiding the election of the Tory candidate in his district of Chester by the use of money and carriages. Mr. Gladstone twits the Duke with "working for the Tories harder than he ever worked for the Liberals." He adds: "To disunite the classes and so impair the strength of the empire are acts as grave as to strike a blow at aristocracy, which you did when, in 1866, you took a chief part in destroying the Reform Bill and in ousting the Government. Is it not possible that what you then did you may be doing now? . . . In my eyes the gravity of the present issue involves the honor of the empire. The civilized world has stamped England's Irish policy with discredit and disgrace. The Government sought to cancel the past, on which you shut your eyes, and meet the present and future demands, thinking England's honor should be cleared. I lament that this should be prevented."

Earl of Rosebery, British Foreign Minister, has sent to Russia a precise and emphatic protest against the closing of Batum as a free port, characterizing Russia's action in doing so as a "flagrant violation of the Treaty of Berlin."

The rehearing in the divorce case of Crawford against Crawford and Dilke, reopened by the Queen's Proctor, was begun on Friday. Sir Charles Dilke, the co-respondent, was present and denied absolutely all Mrs. Crawford's allegations. The subsequent testimony went heavily against him.

The Spanish Senate on Wednesday approved the commercial convention with England by a vote of 119 to 54.

The Trans-Caspian Railroad is now open to traffic as far as Merv.

In the French Senate on Thursday, amid great uproar, Baron Lareinty declared that the expulsion of the Duc d'Aumale was an act of cowardice. Gen. Boulanger declared that he would not permit such an expression to be applied to the Minister of War, and quitted the tribune. He challenged Baron Lareinty. A duel was fought on Saturday morning. Baron Lareinty fired and missed Gen. Boulanger, whose pistol is said to have missed fire.

The French Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 308 to 92, adopted on Thursday a credit of 5,000,000 francs for expenses in Madagascar. The session was closed by President Grévy, amid cries of "*Vive la République!*"

In Marseilles on Monday evening mobs attacked the offices of the Royalist papers. Gendarmes defended the buildings successfully, preventing the rioters from carrying out their purpose of sacking the premises. The mobs then turned on the gendarmes, and severe fighting ensued. The police and soldiers together overpowered the rioters. A number of rioters were arrested. Many of the police and soldiers were wounded.

Prince Napoleon is about to start for this city to meet his son on the completion of his trip around the world.

M. de Lesseps will in August issue Panama Canal bonds of 1,000 francs at 450, paying interest at 30 francs yearly, reimbursement at par to begin immediately by drawings every two months. In this way he hopes to raise enough to push forward the work on the canal so as to make success apparent, and then induce the Government to authorize a lottery by which to obtain the remainder of the capital on less onerous terms.

The Canadian Government has granted amnesty to all persons connected with the Northwest rebellion, except those who committed homicide otherwise than in actual conflict. This exhibition of clemency will, it is hoped, help to mollify the French Canadians in view of the coming provincial elections.

Mr. Foster, the Canadian Minister of Marine, on Wednesday denied that there had been any modification of the orders in regard to enforcing the Treaty of 1818. He asserted that Canada had the full support of the Imperial Government. He added: "It has been claimed by some persons, notably Mr. Frye and Mr. Dingley, that the Treaty of 1818 has become obsolete because of subsequent reciprocal legislation. I cannot see how that can be. The convention was for the settlement of the fisheries question alone, and the legislation that has subsequently taken place has been extended for the benefit of the commercial relations of England and the United States. For this reason I cannot see how it can affect the fisheries at all. In all customs matters there is a very distinct line drawn between merchant vessels and fishing vessels. Each are expected to pursue a different business, and to take out different papers from the Custom-house. The business pursued is totally unlike, and why then should legislation for the benefit of commercial relations be construed as affecting the action of the convention that settled the fisheries question in 1818?"

A revolution in the Mexican State of Tamaulipas is gaining headway. The Civil Governor has been deposed, and a military Governor appointed in his place. The military of the State of Coahuila have been notified, and aid is expected to arrive daily. The revolutionists, under the command of Juan Trevino, have captured the town of Agualeguas. Five citizens were killed in the fight. Gen. Reyes has ordered the Eighth Regulars to Agualeguas, with instructions to fight the revolutionists wherever he finds them. The revolutionists captured the town of Guerrero on Friday.

A body of sixty Mexican revolutionists was defeated on Sunday night. Their leaders were captured and will be shot.

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THE LAW AND THE BOYCOTTERS.

Gov. HILL has submitted five interrogatories to the Committee of the Central Labor Union who have gone to Albany to "demand" the pardon of the Theiss boycotters. He wants to know as many things as Arthur Clennam "wanted to know, you know," when that individual called at the Circumlocution Office. He wants to know whether the prisoners were not properly defended, or their trials conducted fairly and impartially; also, whether it is now claimed that the prisoners were innocent of the offence of which they were convicted; also, if they were guilty, whether they are now penitent and are willing to cease the commission of such offences in the future; also, what mitigating circumstances and considerations are claimed to exist which may call for or warrant Executive clemency; and finally, whether the sentences are claimed to have been too severe for the offences charged, and whether anything has occurred since the trials to change the circumstances of their cases. We can imagine that the Committee were as much staggered as the engaging young Barnacle was when Mr. Clennam presented his interrogatories. What they wanted was the immediate release of the prisoners. In the frame of mind that the Central Labor Union and Knighthood generally have reached, reasons for doing or not doing anything are an impertinence, or at all events are only to be considered by Executive Committees and Venerable Sages in the secret councils of the Order, and made known to the public through Outside Esquires and Walking Delegates.

The demand made upon the Governor is one of a number of outcroppings or surface indications of a lot of odd fancies dominating the society of which Mr. Powderly is the head. The central idea of Knighthood is, that if the law is opposed to what they want, the law is wrong and must be set aside. Mr. Powderly himself considers the militia an interference with the rights of labor and an obstruction to freedom. The Central Labor Union have proclaimed by the Ehret boycott that if a man is summoned as a witness in a court of law, he ought either to swear to a lie or refuse to testify. The Southwestern boycotters maintained that the courts of the United States should be coerced to retain insubordinate employees on bankrupt railroads. The theory of the whole boycotting fraternity is that if a man becomes disagreeable in any way, however innocently, to a secret society, of which he is not a member and to which he owes no duties or obligations, his business may be attacked and his customers blackmailed, and his life made a burden; and that if the law interferes to protect him, the jury, and the District-Attorney, and the witnesses, and the police, and the Governor of the State should be "spotted" for future attention. In short, an idea has taken root in the cellar of the Order which was well stated by a Texas Knight during the late troubles in the Southwest, that there are two kinds of law in this country, the written and the unwritten, and that the former must give way to the latter whenever it comes in conflict with labor; also, that we are Labor, and all other persons scabs.

This idea was nurtured in the beginning by a very general sympathy with the cause of the workingman. Nowhere in the world does society extend the helping hand more freely to the poor man. So large a number of the well-to-do have themselves risen from humble conditions, they know so well what the struggle of the poor man is, that they almost instinctively side with him in his battles. Our institutions begin by expelling every thought of privilege, monopoly, inequality, and caste. To whatever extent these have acquired any hold upon society and government they have succeeded in spite of all possible public efforts to keep them down. Our institutions being the groundwork of all education, and the warp and woof of our national life, it is most natural that public opinion should side with the workingman against the capitalist as a general rule, and should put the burden of proof upon the latter to show that he is not really an oppressor and a skinflint. It is natural, also, that such a bias in the public mind should create the impression among workingmen that they are always right, and that capital is always wrong. Nor is it to be wondered at that labor demagogues succeed in advancing them from this position to the more dangerous one, that if they are right and the law is opposed to them, the law must be wrong. Only one step needs to be taken to reach the standpoint that if the law is wrong, it must be set aside summarily, not by repealing it and enacting a better law, but by trampling it under foot.

But this, we must remind them, cannot be done. Organization is a great thing in this world, and the organization of labor is one of the greatest of all forces in a free country; but it is not as great as the organization of society. This is what we call law. It represents all the inertia and all the force that mankind have studied out and compounded since the stone age. Its fundamental doctrine is that every human being is bound to obey the written rules under whose protection he draws his breath, having liberty to change them if he can, or to depart the jurisdiction if he does not like them. All the advantages that labor ever gained or can gain have come from obedience to these rules, but, whether relished or not relished, there is no escape from them.

THE TRAFFIC IN VOTES.

THE New Hampshire Prohibition State Convention last week adopted one resolution which is quite out of the ordinary line. After denouncing the old parties for their tenderness towards the liquor traffic, and advocating prohibition as the only way of extirpating it, the platform refers to the Sunday and labor questions, and concludes with these words:

> "We deprecate and denounce the Republican and Democratic parties for using money to buy votes and corrupt elections, believing that an honest ballot and a pure ballot-box are necessary to protect our free institutions. We declare in favor of disfranchisement as the penalty for the crime of buying or selling votes."

This deliverance calls public attention to what has become one of the most dangerous tendencies in public affairs, and that, too, in rural New England. New Hampshire is a State chiefly devoted to agricultural industry. The largest city (Manchester) had only 32,630 people in 1880, and there were but three other places with as many as 10,000 inhabitants apiece. Three-fourths of the population live in farming towns, many of them far removed from railroad communication with the outside world. It is precisely the sort of commonwealth where one expects to find an exceptionally high standard of public virtue. That poor and ignorant men in a great city, many of them of foreign birth, should make merchandise of a ballot whose meaning they hardly comprehend, does not surprise anybody; but the idea of a man's selling his vote among the descendants of the Puritans, in communities slightly if at all affected by contact with the illiterate element of immigration, appears almost inconceivable.

Yet the most cursory inquiry by any summer visitor in New Hampshire will reveal startling testimony to the truth of the indictment drawn by the Convention. In many of the beautiful villages scattered among the lakes and mountains the practice of buying votes has reached astonishing dimensions. "There are towns right around here," said an intelligent farmer in the Winnepesaukee Lake country the other day, "where a quarter, and even a third, of the voters can be bought—and have been bought in close elections." He proceeded to instance one town after another where it is a matter of common notoriety that money has been used in large sums for the scarcely concealed purchase of ballots. In close towns, in hotly contested elections, the prices of votes have sometimes mounted very high, cases having been known where $50, and even $100, has been demanded and secured for a single ballot. The worst feature of the business has been its shamelessness. Men who were not hard pressed by necessity, even well-to-do farmers, in many towns have sold their votes and pocketed the proceeds with almost as much indifference as though they were disposing of some product of their fields, even though they knew that their neighbors were aware of their venality. Where some qualm deters a man from taking a bank bill, he often accepts a barrel of flour or some other commodity, and thus tries to compromise with his conscience.

New Hampshire is beyond question the most degenerate State in this respect. But the fact must be recognized that it has too much company in disgrace. Not to speak of Rhode Island, where elections have often been bought since Sprague introduced the reign of corruption almost a generation ago, there are parts of Connecticut where the practice of selling votes is nearly as common as in New Hampshire. And there, as in New Hampshire, it is the rural districts of the State where the system is most odious, because it exists among a presumably intelligent and high-minded agricultural population. The same thing is true of regions in Maine, and of late years the traffic in votes has attained large dimensions in some agricultural districts in New York State.

The system was domesticated in New Hampshire by the Republican ring which has long controlled that State, and it grew rapidly during the exciting political contests which accompanied and succeeded the war. The party managers found themselves threatened with a loss of the State if things were allowed to take their natural course,

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and they had recourse to the bribery of voters as the only means of saving themselves. Party spirit ran high, and men were easily persuaded that any device needed to beat "the wicked Democrats" was justifiable. The same feeling which made men ready to support any rascal who got the regular nomination if he was "sound on the main question," disposed them to wink at corruption to secure his election. A man who would scorn to buy another man's vote himself, would contribute generously, to a campaign fund which he could not help knowing was to be largely devoted to vote-buying. The Democrats naturally tried to fight fire with fire, and the political ambition of several rich men in their party enabled them to run the prices of votes very high in many elections. Thus matters finally reached that stage where it was well known to the managers of both parties that thousands of voters were open to bids for their suffrages.

It is one of the great blessings of the present dearth of political issues and decadence of party spirit that it offers a hope of reforming this disgraceful state of things. Even in New Hampshire, Republicans no longer believe that the country is going to be ruined by the "rebels." Men who were inclined to shut their eyes to corruption ten years ago, when it appeared to them a disagreeable necessity, are now open to reason. There are at last signs that the long-dormant political conscience is becoming aroused. The New Hampshire Prohibitionists are, therefore, to be heartily commended for their emphatic language about this disgrace, and especially for their practicality in declaring for disfranchisement as the penalty for the crime. A rigorous law with severe penalties is the only cure. England has applied this remedy during the last few years with wonderful success, and this country should not longer hesitate about following her example.

FEDERAL CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AND THE FEE SYSTEM.

THE principle of paying public officers by fees, which was established in the early days of the Government, is especially pernicious when applied to criminal procedure. If we were to read of a country which made it for the pecuniary interest of its police to make as many arrests as possible, for the pecuniary interest of its magistrates to issue as many warrants as possible, and to make the hearings extend over as many days as possible; and for the pecuniary interest of its prosecuting officers to have as many criminal complaints made as possible, and to have as many convictions as possible, it would perhaps meet our idea of the way things are done in Turkey. Yet this is the case under the Federal laws, and that no more mischief is done is due to the usual high character of officers rather than to the system.

Prosecutions for offences against the laws of the United States are begun by sworn complaint before a United States commissioner whose compensation depends upon the number of warrants issued, the number of days over which the hearings extend, and the number of witnesses recognized. He and the marshal can readily play into each other's hands; the marshal by finding cases and the commissioner by giving the marshal processes to serve. It is no exaggeration to say that there are few commissioners who do not issue subpœnas for witnesses unnecessarily, for the sake of allowing the marshal to make his fees for serving them. Usually, either by arrangement with the United States attorney or by usage, one commissioner does all the criminal business for a district, although there may be several competent to act, and offenders may be taken before this one from the most remote parts of the district, at great expense to the United States and hardship to themselves, as they are called on to find bail and counsel where they are strangers. If on the hearing the commissioner finds that there is probable cause to believe the prisoner guilty (as is usually the case, for he has heard the evidence on the application for the warrant and to some extent has prejudged the case), the prisoner must find bail for his appearance at the next term of the court, which in most of the districts may be two or three months distant. Even if he admits his guilt, there is no chance for him to plead guilty and take his sentence until an indictment has been found. He may be kept in jail weeks for want of bail, for an offence the punishment for which could be merely a fine or a small term of imprisonment. If the Grand Jury find an indictment, the case is fairly in court, and the United States attorney takes charge of it. This officer, again, is paid almost entirely by fees which depend upon the disposition of the case. If the prisoner stands trial and is acquitted, the attorney gets twice as much as if he pleads guilty, and, if convicted, he is entitled to an additional fee. In other words, an inducement is held out to an officer whose duties should be performed in a judicial spirit, to take the uncertainty of a jury trial rather than a plea of guilty, and, when once engaged in a trial, to convict at all hazards. It surely is not in accordance with the spirit of our criminal laws that the compensation of a prosecuting officer who has full discretion to dispose of a case as he sees fit, should depend on his success in sending a man to jail.

Two remedies should be at once applied. In the first place, a reasonable number of United States commissioners in different parts of each State should be designated to do all the criminal business, and any person arrested should be taken before the nearest one. These commissioners should be paid salaries, and should have power to decide and sentence in case of minor offences, especially in case of violation of revenue laws, subject, of course, to a right of appeal to the court. This would very largely decrease the expense to the Government, prevent the time of courts and juries from being occupied with trivial cases which could better be settled elsewhere, and with much less hardship to prisoners whose offences in many cases involve no moral turpitude. In the next place, United States attorneys should be paid by fixed salaries, commensurate with the dignity and importance of the position, instead of by fees. Men who cannot be trusted to perform their duties faithfully without the stimulus of contingent fees, cannot be trusted not to abuse their opportunities to increase their fees. Both commissioners and attorneys would undoubtedly prefer to receive salaries, and be relieved from the task of making up a fee bill of small items, the examination and auditing of which is a source of no small trouble and annoyance to them as well as to the accounting officers at Washington.

"SUMMER RESORTS."

THE English newspapers are, in their hot-weather articles, deploring the rapid disappearance of all solitude at the summer resorts. They say there is almost no place within any reasonable distance of a great city in which a tired man or woman can find relief from crowds and noises. All parts of the seashore in England, all parts of the mountains in Wales and Scotland, in which decent accommodation can be found, are already overrun with tourists and holiday-seekers. In Scotland the areas over which the tourist can enjoy himself have been greatly restricted by the immense extension of the deer forests, some of which, like that now rented by Winans, are as large as a German principality; and as many of them cover the only road to considerable mountains, and trespassing is rigidly forbidden, access to some of the most popular peaks is completely cut off. To meet this gross abuse of the landholder's power, Mr. James Bryce introduced into the last Parliament a bill bestowing on the public a right of way to the leading mountain tops; but what fate it met with we do not know. Switzerland is now in good weather literally thronged, and Norway will soon have no solitary nooks. Narrow-gauge and mountain railroads are just penetrating into the most secluded corners of the civilized world, and carrying families in pursuit of cheap board, and bands of tourists "personally conducted" by the great contractors like Cook.

What does more than anything else to ruin the quiet places, both in this country and in Europe, is the enthusiasm of the first discoverers. A man no sooner lights on a "delightful retreat," or "cosey little inn," in the mountains or on the seacoast, and enjoys himself there for a week or two, than he becomes immensely inflated with pride over his discovery, and cannot refrain from announcing it in the newspapers. This is done partly out of gratitude to his host, and partly in self-glorification, but it has the usual effect of publicity. The following year the quiet nook is gone, and the year after probably a large hotel is started, with all the accompaniments.

In Europe, however, great progress has been made in the art of summer-hotel keeping. There is increased adaptation of the buildings to the scenery, and increased provision, in spite of the crowding, for the gratification of individual tastes. With us it is difficult to see a sign of real advance anywhere. In the places, such as Bar Harbor and the Catskills, which have gained greatly in popularity within a few years, there is not, in the accommodation provided for the great public, a sign of novelty. The hotels are the old hotels of the last fifty years, only bigger. The electric light has been added in some of them, but nothing else. The erection of the Hotel Kaaterskill in the Catskills offered a grand chance

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for a new departure in architecture, but nothing of the kind took place. On one of the finest mountain sites in the world a large city hotel was erected and filled with city furniture, and crowded with people who live just as they live at the New York Hotel or the Metropolitan. The unutterable dreariness of such places in the evening or on a rainy day, owing to the vast expenditure of money on useless or superfluous things, is well known to all who travel in summer for any other purpose than to show their clothes and their diamonds, and cannot listen eternally to a poor brass band.

There are two mountain hotels in the country, and only two, within our knowledge, which really try to make people comfortable indoors in the evenings or during bad weather, and give the house some slight semblance of a home, by the provision of reading-rooms, with comfortable chairs, good open fires, lamps, and plenty of books. All the hotels have "reading-rooms," which contain a few ragged and stained newspapers, a few dirty spittoons, and a few cane-bottomed chairs. But one look into them is usually enough for anybody who cares to read. What we are speaking of is a really cosey room, like that of a good club, with the best American and foreign periodicals, plenty of new books, and decent and orderly writing arrangements, and a wood fire in an old-fashioned fire-place, a clean floor, and deliverance from the brass band. Such a room in a summer hotel is really a civilizing agency, but, as we have remarked, we only know of two which have such a thing, or in which it was probably ever thought of.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL CHRONOLOGY.

ROME, July 4.

THE Note in the *Nation* (No. 1092), on the difficulty in chronological attribution in archæological research, refers to a matter in which the greatest obstacles in the whole range of prehistoric archæology are to be met. When we reach the epoch of inscription, we have at once an almost unerring test of priority within a given sphere or national communion; but in implements, in methods of structure, in pottery, etc., survivals are so common and so strange in their persistency, that there is almost no reliance to be placed on them alone. I remember, while living in Crete, that we used to get from one of the islands water-jars of precisely the form of those which are borne by the water-bearers in the Parthenon procession; and when investigating in Crete for the Institute of Archæology, I came across some archaic oil-jars, which had been found at Cnossos, so closely resembling in general form, as well as in the manner of decoration, those which are made to-day for the same purpose, that the people of Candia ridiculed the finder for bringing them to the city as antiques. I saw some of them *in situ*, and the resemblance was so close that I do not think that an archæologist could have distinguished one from the other by the photographs. Quite recently I saw some bronze axes and chisels found at Frosinone, in company with a quantity of coins of the late Roman republic, and an iron axe of the same shape as one of bronze accompanied them; and only yesterday I saw in the necropolis of Orvieto inscribed tombs which were vaulted with that form of the voussoir arch which is described in one of the reports of the American Institute of Archæology as having been found in Mexico; the courses of stone projecting each beyond the one beneath it, and closed at the top by a parallelopipedal keystone—the step between the Pelasgic vault and the Etruscan as found at Volterra and in the Cloaca Maxima. The occurrence of flint implements with much later forms of art is not uncommon, and was, no doubt, due to the fact that until the tempering of steel was understood as well as the manufacturing of it (which must have been long after iron was discovered) no metal tool would give so keen a cutting edge as flint or obsidian. The use of flint knives for circumcision is of very late record, probably for sanitary reasons as well as surgical, and may be for hieratical also.

For weapons in general, bronze was better than iron, though inferior to steel; and in archæological comparison we are too likely to confound iron with steel, and the chilling of the former (which may be what was described by some of the ancient writers) with the tempering of steel. For ornamented weapons like those swords found in the graves at Mykenæ by Dr. Schliemann, it is clear that bronze was far more desirable than iron, as being free from corrosion, and in itself more decorative, besides giving the advantage of both casting and hammering as well as engraving—facilities not combined by iron. This I believe to be the real reason why these particular bronze swords were found where they were, with articles of unmistakably later date. But the articles found in these graves offer numerous surprises, and unfortunately Dr. Schliemann's method of excavating did not give any certainty as to where a particular object might have been found, while the Greek official who watched the excavations on behalf of the Archæological Society was not a trained archæologist, but simply a guardian of what should be found. It is therefore quite uncertain now where the Corinthian coins of the third or fourth century, and the Roman pottery and other fragments of late date, were found in the diggings. Then, most of the gold vessels are of the most ancient form of workmanship, *beaten* and *riveted*, but in the midst of them comes one which is soldered; numerous gold ornaments are struck up between dies, possibly of stone (and a broken sample of such a die was found, though not in contact with the bodies or of the same design), and some of them are decorated with patterns closely resembling archaic decorations, though clearly of long traditional transmission and not of archaic workmanship, while with them was found a lion's head mask of gold, *repoussé* and engraved, of the period, apparently, of good archaic Greek work.

Again, in another of the graves is found an almost unmistakable Byzantine cross, and several ornaments which are by no kind of hypothesis to be relegated to a classic epoch, though found, as catalogued at least, with the bodies. There are some engraved stones of what we must accept as early work, from the same sources as many that we find in the Greek islands, lentoid and perforated, with engraved signet rings which seem to be Asiatic work, but as the engraving is in gold, it is impossible to say that it is archaic. That can only be determined by the method of cutting, which here indicates late rather than early work, though not conclusively; but there is also an alabaster vase of a pronounced rococo design, so extremely florid and so elaborately ornate that it can only be the work of a period of the decline of art subsequent to the good Greek epoch. It resembles sixteenth century A. D. more than anything else.

Just before leaving Athens, I was told of a grave which had been freshly opened at Corinth, having the usual appearance of Greek graves, but in which was found a medal of Galileo! The hypothesis to explain that case was that a Renaissance admirer and collector of Greek pottery had gone so far in his æsthetic paganism as to have his collection of vases buried with him, and a contemporary medal, by design or accident, had slipped in with them.

There are often found, in connection with what appear comparatively recent deposits, fragments of flint of a form so unlike the implements known for any purpose, that they are considered as only the chips of the flint thrown off in working it. The battle-field of Marathon is strewn with them, and they have most distinctly no relation to arrows, for they have invariably a slight curve and are of nearly equal width throughout. They are common in many localities where there can be no suspicion, any more than at Marathon, that they are the refuse of a flint workshop. I take them to have been used for razors, or some analogous purpose, and I have found them sometimes minutely notched along the entire edge, as if by use, which must have been of some very light nature, for they are too slight for heavy cutting. The keen edge which was given them by the vitreous fracture was, for such a delicate operation as shaving, far more effective than anything that could be got on bronze tools as we know them.

The recurrence in present use of earthenware resembling that of antique production is not uncommon, as almost any Oriental traveller can testify. Traditional forms of implements, as well, are to be found to-day in actual use in many parts of the East, *e. g.*, the saw which we see in the pyramids, the axe of the form of the classic epoch, and very little differing from some bronze forms; while Castellani's success in imitating Etruscan jewelry through processes still in use in remote mountain districts of Italy must be in the minds of many admirers of antique art. In the Greek islands the most delicate stuffs are woven with the loom of Penelope—a machine which the village craftsman makes with his axe in the nearest wood, or finishes at home with his sheath-knife. The "plough of Hesiod" is the standing joke of critics of the East, and there is no reason needed to account for all these survivals except the innate aversion for change in any part of the Old World—the dislike to learn the use of a new implement when the workman knows so well how to use the old one. The Albanian, born fighter, always armed, and of reckless courage, holds his old-fashioned flint-lock pistols and long-barrelled smooth-bore as better than revolvers or Remingtons. He retorts on our joke at his old shooting-irons by confiscating us and holding us to ransom when we enter his province: his arms are good enough for his purposes. I don't think it is necessary to go to the distinction of rich and poor to account for this clinging to old forms: most of it is simple human conservatism.

W. J. STILLMAN.

THE DUC DE BROGLIE'S RECOLLECTIONS.—III.

PARIS, July 1, 1886.

THE third and fourth volumes of the 'Souvenirs' of the Duc de Broglie have just made their appearance. They embrace the period which elapsed from 1818 to 1830. These twelve years are subdivided as follows by the author: From 1818 to 1822, all the efforts of the best people and the most sensible citizens tended to reconcile the Restoration and the Revolution, the old régime and the new régime. Their efforts were unsuccessful, and from 1822 to 1827 there was a growing reaction, and from 1827 to 1830 the struggle began between the liberal school and the blind royalists—a struggle which became so fierce that it ended in a revolution.

The Duc de Broglie was well placed for judging the events of this period. He belonged to the liberal school by his personal sentiments, the generosity of his character, the philosophical

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turn of his mind; he belonged to the monarchical party by birth, name, the traditions of his family. In England he would have been a great Whig; in France, he became what is called a *doctrinaire:* he espoused the ideas of the little school which had for its chief Royer-Collard, and which counted M. Guizot among its first adepts.

The Allies were to occupy France for five years, but M. de Richelieu, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs, succeeded in obtaining a shorter term of occupation. The occupation, however, had not yet ceased when the elections seemed to invalidate the promises made by M. de Richelieu to the sovereigns. The Prime Minister was obliged to prepare a new electoral law, and this law was rejected by the Chamber of Deputies. M. de Richelieu was compelled to resign. The Duc de Broglie makes here a confession:

"I consider," he says, "our conduct concerning the electoral law, and, in consequence of it, the downfall of the Richelieu Cabinet, a capital error. We all, indeed, accepted the Restoration —some on principle, some from taste, some from reason. We ought then to have treated the new Government without ill-humor, without disdain, without impatience; to have taken into consideration its weakness. . . . Why should we have wondered or complained if there was in the reigning family little inclination for the constitutional régime? It was a piece of good fortune that the King considered himself seriously the author of the *Charte*, and looked upon it with the pride of an author. Why did we complain if we found the emigration full of prejudice and of folly, mad with revenge, ardent to take possession of all the good things of the world, asking for everything, ruling everything, putting everything in disorder, equally incapable of doing anything and of renouncing anything? It was a piece of good luck to have at the head of the Government an émigré—an émigré of the old school who had left France in 1789, who had returned in 1814 – a man of heart and of sense; an émigré who had been patriotic abroad, independent at court, who despised the popularity of caste as well as of faction, whose disinterestedness and fidelity were above suspicion; as good an administrator as a man could become in a barbarous country, modest where ignorant, always standing by good law and good sense. For a Restoration, for the people, and the King, for the governing and the governed, this was a priceless pearl."

There has never been a more magnificent eulogy made of the Duc de Richelieu. He deserved it, as his correspondence will show when published, as I hope it will soon be. After ten years of a purely revolutionary government and ten years of an absolute military despotism, there were few men in the country who had in their hearts a pure love of liberty and a perfect appreciation of the essential conditions of a free government. The so-called Liberals of the Restoration were, for the most part, worshippers of Bonaparte or of the Terrorist Government of 1793; their pretended love of liberty was made up of hatreds—hatred of the noblemen and hatred of the priests. How can we wonder at it when we see even now the same elementary forces struggling against each other under new names, but under the dictation of the same passions?

I shall not attempt to tell here the history of those troubled years during which parliamentary government was first tried in France under the most difficult circumstances. Government by party is not easy when there are more than two parties, and when passions run as high as they did in France. The government of the Bourbons was constantly denounced as a government imposed by foreigners; and though Louis XVIII. had succeeded in obtaining the integrity of the territory of the old monarchy, he did not obtain the gratitude of the people or of the army. Though he had accepted accomplished facts, and promised that those who had bought the confiscated estates of the clergy and of the émigrés with the paper money of the Revolutionary period, should be considered as having a perfectly legal title, the new landlords were always uneasy, and were not contented till a new revolution had taken place.

The Duc de Broglie received in his house the remains of the salon of Mme de Staël, M. de Lafayette, Benjamin Constant, Matthieu de Montmorency, Montlosier, the principal representatives of liberal opinion in the two Chambers. "At court," he says, "and in the most fashionable society I passed for a Jacobin, but my bad reputation did not hurt my wife nor my house." His salon became one of the rendezvous of the party of the *doctrinaires*, a set of men who were trying to find exact rules for a constitutional and parliamentary government; academical politicians, men of high culture and intellect. The most famous of these was then Royer-Collard: Guizot walked in his footsteps, with Rémusat behind him, who was of a lighter disposition.

The assassination of the Duc de Berri was the signal for a great reaction. The Prince had been stabbed at the opera; he had been carried to the little room which was behind the royal box, where, to the sound of the music of a masked ball, he received his wife and saw the old King, who had been summoned in haste. The Duc Decazes had received there the first depositions of the murderer. He was the King's favorite Minister, but the royalist party and the royal family made him almost responsible for the death of the Duc de Berri. Decazes was obliged to retire, and Chateaubriand, his enemy, had the cruelty to write in the *Journal des Débats*, "Les pieds lui ont glissé dans le sang." The censorship of the press was reëstablished, and it was on that occasion that Royer-Collard said, "Exceptional laws are usury loans." The Duc de Broglie attacked in vain the new reactionary laws; the ultras, as they were called, were becoming omnipotent.

The Chambers, it must be confessed, were not reasonable. Louis XVIII. was not an ultra: he was naturally moderate in his views, but he had a great sense of the royal dignity. After the revolutionary movements in Spain, Naples, and Piedmont, and the congresses of Troppau and of Laybach, the direction given to French politics had offended the advanced party in France as well as the ultras. In the address in answer to the speech of the King, which opened the session, the deputies had inserted these words:

"We congratulate you on the continuance of amicable relations with the foreign Powers, in the just confidence that so precious a peace will not be bought by sacrifices incompatible with the honor of the nation and the dignity of the Crown."

The King refused to hear this address. He admitted to his presence only after some hesitation the President and two secretaries of the Chamber, and told them from his throne:

"I know the address which you bring me. In exile and under persecution I maintained the honor of my race and of the French name. On the throne, and surrounded by my people, I feel indignant at the very thought that I should ever sacrifice the honor of the nation or the dignity of the Crown. I like to think that those who voted this address had not well pondered all its expressions. If they had had time to appreciate them, they would not have suffered a supposition which as King I cannot characterize, and which as a father I should like to forget."

During the discussion on the events in Spain and the French expedition to the Peninsula, took place the famous incident of the expulsion of the deputy Manuel. This deputy was against the expedition, and said: "You wish to save the life of the King of Spain; do not renew the circumstances which conducted to the scaffold those who excite in you a strong and (I will express my whole thought) a legitimate interest." Manuel then recalled the misfortunes of the Stuarts and added: "Must I remind you that the dangers of the royal family in France became the greatest when France, revolutionary France, felt that she needed to defend herself in a new form, with a new energy?" These expressions were considered by the royalist Right as an apology for the murder of Louis XVI., and caused the forcible expulsion of Manuel—one of the incidents of the Restoration which created the greatest sensation in the country. The Duc de Broglie says on this subject: "I declare here (and I have always had the greatest horror of regicide) that I should have had no difficulty myself, in a given circumstance, in employing Manuel's phrase." The national guards refused to arrest Manuel on the floor of the House, and the President had to give the order to the gendarmes.

The Duc de Broglie spoke against the Spanish expedition before it was undertaken; he boldly spoke against it after it had come to a successful termination. Success with him was not good conduct; he condemned the principle of foreign intervention, and reminded his colleagues that France also had been invaded. He did not dare to say, but everybody felt it, that the memory of 1815 was the *ver rongeur* of the Restoration.

The Duc de Broglie had identified himself in the House of Peers with the anti-slavery cause; he made some motion on the subject at every session, and, in his journeys to England, had placed himself in communication with the leaders of the cause of emancipation. He had an eminently generous mind and an extraordinary sincerity. He was an honest man, much interested in public affairs, but devoid of ambition. In one of the speeches which he made he well shows himself when he says: "No, the salvation of the people is not the supreme law; no, the salvation of the princes is not the supreme law. The supreme law is virtue; the supreme law is moral dignity, whether it is a question of a kingdom or of the life of a man. It is not permitted any man to advise another to do or to say or to concede secretly what he would not avow himself; it is permitted to no man to advise another to forget his own duties,

"'Et propter vitam vivendi perdere causas.'"

The dominant impression which I have got in going over these memoirs is the extraordinary amount of interest taken by all people at the time in public affairs, and not only in the affairs of France, in those of Europe and of America. I am not sure that in our day of universal suffrage, of a free press, of telegrams, of newsmongers, the interest is as profound, as genuine, as intelligent. To be sure, we are a little *blasé*. We have gone through so much, and our curiosity is so constantly worked upon, that we may be somewhat excusable. What would be less excusable would be a diminution and deadening of the moral sentiment, of the power of indignation, of enthusiasm, of liking and disliking.

The death of Louis XVIII. left all good patriots in great anxiety. The new King was a kindly, chivalrous man, but he was in the hands of the ultras. He began by abolishing the censorship of the press, but he kept the ministry which had established it. One of the first laws sent to the Chambers was one punishing sacrilege (sacrilege was defined in the law as the profanation of the sacred vessels and the consecrated Host) with death, or with perpetual imprisonment, according to circumstances. The law was adopted after a vain struggle, and it became evident that the reaction could no longer be kept within bounds.

Correspondence.

WOMAN IN MUSIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I have not read Mr. George P. Upton's 'Woman in Music,' but from your notice of it in

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the *Nation* of June 17th I infer that he is better acquainted with German music than French music, and that Élise Polko is more of a personality to him than Louise Bertin, C. de Grandval, or Augusta Holmès. To be sure, Élise Polko is known in America by a translation of stories about musicians in which traditional and original lies are ingeniously mixed with descriptions of that peculiarly sentimental, ultra-amorous nature so dear to that class of German women called by Heinrich Dorn "die Horde überspannter hysterischer Weiber." But to see her taken seriously and even named in the same sentence with Clara Schumann, does not of itself awaken a desire to buy Mr. Upton's book.

Your reviewer does not speak of Louise Bertin, the composer of the opera "Esméralda," given here in 1836, the same year as Meyerbeer's "Huguenots." Victor Hugo wrote the libretto. Nourrit, Levasseur, Massol, and Mlle. Falcon took the parts of *Phœbus*, the *Priest*, *Quasimodo*, and *Esméralda*. Berlioz reviewed it, and the review is reprinted in his collected works. Gustave Chouquet speaks of the originality and vigor of parts of the opera, and speaks particularly of its instrumentation. It seems, by the way, that Eug. Prévost wrote an opera on this same text of Hugo, and, according to Chouquet, it was given with success at New Orleans, but when and by whom I am unable to find out.

As for Mme. de Grandval, she is well known and esteemed by all French musicians and critics. Her "Stabat Mater," published by a Paris house, shows dramatic power and contrapuntal technique; her Variations for violin, as played by M. Marsick, is a favorite concert piece, and pages from her as yet unpublished opera were given this last winter at the Trocadéro with artistic and popular success.

Miss Augusta Holmes (or Mlle. Augusta Holmès), the writer of "Lutèce," "Les Argonautes," and "Irlande," is a remarkable character. Camille St.-Saëns, in his 'Harmonie et Mélodie,' has criticised her "Argonautes," "symphonie avec soli et chœurs," and as she is nearly unknown in America, I may be pardoned for quoting a little from his article. Following the ideas of Wagner, of whom she is a devoted admirer, she wrote for the "concours de la ville de Paris" both the text and music of "Les Argonautes"; it did not take the prize, but so many musicians were interested in it that it was performed publicly and made a profound impression:

"Mlle. Holmes a dédaigné même les tentatives sérieuses de second ordre. Il lui fallait les larges plans, les vastes horizons d'une grande composition dessinée par elle-même comme poète et compositeur tout ensemble. Elle a concouru une première fois avec un poème lyrique intitulé 'Lutèce,' beau par l'idée, si la forme en était parfois contestable: car l'auteur appartient à la race très-rare des artistes qui ont des idées. . . . Elle a montré les plus grandes dispositions poétiques et musicales. Elle a une originalité puissante, trop puissante peut-être, car cette qualité, poussée à l'extrême, la jette en dehors des sentiers battus, ce qui la condamne à marcher seule, sans guide et sans appui. . . . Elle s'est passionnée pour les conceptions Wagneriennes aussitôt qu'elle les a connues. Elle a mordu plus que tout autre à cette pomme, et a puisé dans cette communion un redoublement d'audace, quand peut-être une éducation calmante lui eût été plus profitable. Quoi qu'il en soit, son originalité a résisté à tout. Même quand elle cherche à imiter Wagner, Mlle. Holmès est elle-même. L'art est plein de ces fantasies qui n'ont rien de dangereux pour les vraies natures."

M. Saint-Saëns then reviews the work at length, making many acute remarks upon the character of woman as seen in her art creations. For example:

"Les femmes sont curieuses quand elles se mêlent sérieusement d'art: elles semblent préoccupées avant tout de faire oublier qu'elles sont femmes, et de montrer une virilité débordante, sans songer que c'est justement cette préoccupation qui décèle la femme. Comme les enfants, les femmes ne connaissent pas d'obstacles; et leur volonté brise tout. . . . La grosse caisse, les cymbales, la harpe dansent une ronde folle, et l'ophicléide lui-même se met de la partie. Elle le veut!"

Does Mr. Upton speak of Mlle. Fanny Pelletan, to whose devotion and self-sacrifice we owe the only edition of Gluck worthy the composer?

Many essays have been written, it is true, upon the influence of women over composers, but it is a question whether it would not have benefited the race more had the question been "As to the Effect of Diet upon Musicians"—whether, for instance, the writer of symphonies would be more inspired by a diet of pork or by unlimited gruel; or whether there be anything in the fancy of E. T. A. Hoffmann, that church music should be written under the influence of Rhine wine, a serious opera after the drinking of burgundy, a comic opera after libations of champagne, and so on. It is pleasant to read the legend of Beethoven and Julia Guicciardi, and the story of Amalie Sebald, afterwards Frau Krause; but Mr. Thayer has shown that it is not safe to take them too seriously.

The majority of men, whether they be musicians or bellows-menders, fall in love; but, to a young composer, six years of counterpoint would probably be of more worth than six love episodes, no matter how delightfully immoral these episodes might be, or how shattering to his nerves.

Yours truly, PHILIP HALE.

PARIS, July 9, 1886.

OMISSIONS BY MR. FROUDE IN CARLYLE'S 'REMINISCENCES.'

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In an article on Carlyle and his 'Reminiscences,' in the July number of the *New Princeton Review*, I state that the only important omission made by Mr. Froude in editing the book for the press was that of the injunction forbidding the publication of the narrative concerning Mrs. Carlyle, "as it stood" in manuscript. So far as relates to Carlyle's own writing this is correct, but I ought to have added that some pages of a diary by Mrs. Carlyle, inserted, without copying, by Carlyle into his manuscript, were also, and properly, omitted. This omission is indicated on p. 245 of the second volume of the original English edition of the 'Reminiscences.'

My neglect to state this fact was due to my attention being given while writing my article entirely to Carlyle's own work. I shall, with the leave of the editor, make this statement in the next number of the *New Princeton Review*, but I desire to make it now in order to leave no ground for cavil.

On pp. 14 and 15 of the *Review*, to the references to pages where slight omissions occur should be added the indication, "Original edition, vol. ii."—Faithfully yours,

C. E. NORTON.

July 13, 1886.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE RAILWAY POSTAL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In your issue of July 8, in the course of an editorial upon the subject of the Railway Postal Service, the following statements appear:

"Railway postal clerks who 'had become efficient and valuable men,' and against whom 'no just complaint' could be made, have been not only 'disturbed,' but removed to makeroom for new and untried men, who had nothing to recommend them but their political influence. Men who have rendered and were rendering 'meritorious and faithful service' have found that it did not protect them against arbitrary dismissal. In other words, the Postmaster-General's pledges have proved valueless, and, because valueless, a discredit instead of an honor to him and to the Administration."

I do not know the sources of your information; and it is not convenient for me to ascertain from headquarters what has been done by Mr. Vilas the country over to justify your charges. But if what has occurred in this vicinity is a fair indication of what has been done generally, then your statements above quoted are apparently without reasonable foundation.

I have made careful inquiry of the officials in charge of this district of the Department of Railway Mail Service, all of whom are Republican in politics. This district embraces more than 5,000 miles of railway; and there are 110 clerks of the Railway Mail Service in active employment therein, with headquarters at Burlington, where the chief clerk, Mr. Cole, resides. And it is the truth, and nothing but the truth, that in this entire district, since the advent of the Administration in March, 1885, but *one* postal clerk who was an "efficient and valuable man, and against whom no just complaint could be made," has been removed for political reasons. Just one removal has been made of which it can fairly be said that it was on account of politics; and in this case the partisanship came squarely within the category of offensiveness. In other words, the evidence upon which to base your broad assertions, judging from what has been experienced in this locality, is only a scintilla.

This is not saying that many vacancies have not occurred. I think that personal inquiry is necessary, in order to understand how many really voluntary resignations have taken place in this branch of the service during the past eighteen months. Many Republican clerks have undoubtedly resigned at the first opportunity for other employment, under mere apprehension of early dismissal for political reasons. The barbarous practice has been in vogue so long that it will take a four years' generation for men to realize that an honest effort is being made to abolish it. Hence, out of the 110 clerks now in service in this district there are fifty new men, that is, men who have been appointed since March, 1885; and these are almost without exception Democrats in politics. They are no more inexperienced and untried, of course, than if they were Republicans; but, on learning the facts that these new men were substantially all regarded as Democrats, I inquired for the cause. The explanation given was this: When a vacancy occurs, the Superintendent, Mr. Jameson (who, by the way, is a Republican, and has occupied the position of Superintendent for many years), informs the *Democratic* Congressman for that district, or one contiguous, and asks him to make a recommendation. We may be sure that there is no Democratic Congressman who cannot find members of his own party competent and willing to fill all such vacancies. Republicans do not apply to Democratic Congressmen for these places; and so it comes that practically there are no applicants but Democrats.

Whose fault is this? To whom shall Mr. Jameson go for recommendations? The law has provided no method, and I do not understand that a law to meet the case has been prepared and urged upon Congress in a direct way. If the practice shall result in a substantial reorganization of the Railway Postal Service from a Republican into a Democratic body of clerks, then I will say that it is a fault, and a great and positive evil, and should be remedied; but I do not believe that Mr. Vilas has any such intention. When its character as a body of Republican clerks only has been fairly modified by filling vacancies with Democrats, will not the Ad-

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ministration be found vigorously urging an extension of the present Civil-Service Law or other legislation that will insure the selection of these clerks solely upon the grounds of merit and fitness, tested by competitive examination, and without reference to politics?

Let us criticise fairly and upon the exact facts, and not underestimate the difficulties under which the Postmaster-General labors, if he is really desirous of seeing this important arm of the public service placed upon a non-partisan basis. B.

BURLINGTON, IOWA, July 15.

[We are very glad to hear that the Railway Mail Service remains in such a good condition in Iowa. But our experience in New York has not been so satisfactory. Good men have been removed here in considerable numbers, and their places have been filled, on the recommendation of Congressmen, with very worthless and incompetent creatures. Our correspondent is greatly mistaken in supposing that there is need of "a law to meet the case." There is no more reason why the filling of the Railway Mail Service should be parcelled out among Congressmen than the filling of the post-office. The practice is a scandal and an abuse. All that is necessary to rectify it is an order from the President placing the Railway Mail Service under the civil-service rules.—ED. NATION.]

"WHY NOT MAKE HER AN INTELLECTUAL WOMAN?"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: If Mr. Arnold's dictum be correct, that the true province of criticism is to seek out the best ideas and to make them prevail, then it may fairly be called a criticism of a late excellent address of Mr. C. D. Warner's, if we call attention to one passage in it, and especially to one sentence. For this certainly embodies one of the "best ideas" lately uttered on social matters, and its repetition in the *Nation* cannot but tend to make it "prevail." In speaking of the causes of discontent, Mr. Warner goes on to say:

"There exists already, what could not be said to exist a quarter of a century ago, a class who have leisure. Now what is the object in life of this great growing class that has money and leisure; what does it chiefly care for? In our experience of society, what is it that it pursues and desires? Is it things of the mind or things of the senses? What is it that interests women, men of fortune, club men, merchants and professional men, whose incomes give them leisure to follow their inclinations, the young men who have inherited money? Is it political duties, the affairs of state, economic problems, some adjustment of our relations that shall lighten or relieve the wrongs and misery everywhere apparent? Is the interest in intellectual pursuits and art (except in a dilettante way dictated for a season by fashion), in books, in the wide range of mental pleasures which make men superior to the accidents of fortune?

"Or is the interest of this class, for the most part, with some noble exceptions, rather in things grossly material, in what is called pleasure? To come to somewhat vulgar details, is not the growing desire for dress, for sumptuous houses, for showy equipages, for epicurean entertainments, for display, either refined or ostentatious, rivalry in profuse expense, new methods of killing time, for every imaginable luxury, which is enjoyed partly because it pleases the senses and partly because it satisfies an ignoble craving for class distinction?

"It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that in a time when making money is the chief object, if it is not reckoned the chief good, our education should all tend to what is called practical, that is, to that which can be immediately serviceable in some profitable occupation of life, to the neglect of those other studies which are only of use in training the intellect and cultivating and broadening the higher intelligence.

"I was talking, the other day, with a lady who was doubting what sort of education to give her daughter, a young girl of exceedingly fine mental capacity. If she pursued a classical course, she would at the age of twenty-one know very little of the sciences. And I said, *Why not make her an intellectual woman?* At twenty-one, with a trained mind, all knowledges are at one's feet."

An "intellectual woman" we should understand to be one capable of independent and competent thought on the most important topics, and habituated to the exercise thereof. In other words, she would be a woman who does her own thinking, and does it well. Now, it could not fail to cut through the knot of useless perplexities about the proper education of women if this keen question were continually applied. If it does not go into profuse detail as to subjects or methods of study, it suggests the true end and aim; and this, once seen, makes all other questions of pretty easy solution. As was shrewdly said of Carlyle, if it does not teach a doctrine, it does what is more important—it teaches an attitude. E. R. S.

MANNERS AT PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In the article on "Courtesy" which appeared in your columns the other day there was no mention made of one form of discourtesy—the manners common in concert rooms, opera-houses, and theatres. They are taken note of by a writer in one of the last numbers (July 3) of the *Revue Bleue*.

M. Hugues le Roux, there commenting on a recent "reprise" of "Les Fâcheux" of Molière at the Théâtre-Français, remarks that "le fâcheux de théâtre" can no longer, as in Molière's day, impertinently place his arm-chair in the middle of the stage," but now, as then, *le fâcheux de théâtre* does not fail to talk in the boxes, to repeat familiar passages uttered on the stage, and, when the end of the piece approaches, to leave his place

> "'Longtemps d'avance;
> Car les gens de bel air, pour agir galamment,
> Se gardent bien surtout d'ouïr le dénouement.'"

(It is not now "pour agir galamment," but "to catch a train" or a boat, that people, for the most part, hastily depart—in America at least; but it comes to the same thing as regards others.)

"I was curious to see," M. le Roux continues, "whether the public, at least for this evening, would apply the lesson which it had received indirectly; and, as it were, from behind the scenes. Nothing of the sort. The evening's entertainment closed with 'Le Malade Imaginaire,' and towards the end of the scene where *Toinette* appears disguised as a doctor, a good half of the house went away noisily, preventing the other half from hearing and seeing the end of the piece. Even supposing that the money paid for the ticket could free the public from all politeness towards the actors, . . . people eager to go out owe silence and orderliness to the spectators who have paid as well as themselves."

It is perhaps impossible to arrange at plays and operas—as is now sometimes done at concerts—that those who wish to leave the hall before the rest must go at one appointed moment; but surely, if the hands of the managers were strengthened by public opinion, something could be done to check the present license.

The matter of *talking* must be left, I suppose, to a growing (?) sense of public decorum. We do not talk at church; perhaps some day we shall feel the sanctity of *art*. Meantime, I was the other day at a representation of Gluck's "Orpheus." On taking my seat, I observed two ladies behind me busily "engaged in conversation." They "parlaient chiffons"; but when the wonderful, dim, low overture began it was chatter, chatter, chatter, still. I turned and said, "This is very beautiful music, and I am very desirous to hear it; would you be kind enough not to talk?" The lady I addressed answered me civilly enough, but her companion burst into (almost) imprecations, declaring finally, "This isn't the place for people who are so dreadfully fond of music." She was perfectly right; people who are "dreadfully" fond of music or of acting do not find theatres and opera-houses the place for them.

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Notes.

MR. EDWARD MCPHERSON'S tenth 'Handbook of Politics,' for 1868, will be ready about August 15, and will not fall short of its predecessors in interest or value.

T. Y. Crowell & Co, Boston, will publish immediately 'The Great Masters of Russian Literature in the Nineteenth Century,' by Ernest Dupuy, translated by Nathan Haskell Dole, with portraits.

Lee & Shepard announce 'The Family: an Historical and Social Study,' by Rev. and Mrs. Charles F. Thwing; and a 'Young People's History of Ireland,' by George Makepeace Towle.

From the July number of the *Auk* we learn that Estes & Lauriat are to bring out a third edition of Dr. Elliott Coues's 'Key to North American Birds.' It will contain the new nomenclature of the American Ornithologists' Union's Committee, with all necessary corrections and additions to date. A separate style of issue, called the "Sportsman's Edition," for use in the field, will have thin paper and narrow margins, and be bound in flexible Russia-leather covers.

The lectures now being delivered by Prof. Sylvester on his new Theory of Reciprocants will be published in the *American Journal of Mathematics*. They are presented in a simple style, and will be interesting to all students of the modern algebra, or, more accurately, of the theory of invariants. The first eight or nine lectures will appear in the forthcoming number of the *Journal*, vol. viii, No. 3.

The *Church Review*, formerly a quarterly, has become a monthly magazine, and will henceforth be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Itineraries form a large part of the contents of the *Pennsylvania Magazine of American History* for July. We have a translation of Heckewelder's notes of travel to Gnadenhütten from Bethlehem, Pa., and return, in the spring of 1797. The object of the journey was to meet Gen. Rufus Putnam for the surveying of the Moravian reservation granted by act of Congress. There is also a diary of the Schwenckfelders en route from Saxony via Holland to Pennsylvania (1733); and another of a summer jaunt of a party in 1773 from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, Reading, and Lancaster.

The volume of Proceedings of the Modern Language Association of America for 1885 is before us. Besides the usual abstracts of papers read at the various meetings, it contains some tabulated information of permanent value, viz.: statistics of French and German instruction in American colleges, and lists of their modern-language professors.

The June number of the *American Journal of Archæology* (Baltimore) opens with a third paper by Mr. W. M. Ramsay on notes and inscriptions from Asia Minor. Mr. J. T. Clarke concludes his paper on a proto-Ionic capital from the site of Neandreia in the Troad, devoting his remarks no longer to the capital, but to Mount Chigri and the city on its summit. Mr. Clarke is ready to head an exploring expedition to Magna Græcia, under the auspices of the Archæological Institute of America; and the editor of the *Journal* will be glad to receive contributions to that end, the

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sum of $2,000 being needed in addition to the Institute's provision.

"A Puritan Colony in Maryland," by Daniel R. Randall: and a "History of the Land Question in the United States," by Shosuke Sato, Special Commissioner of the Colonial Department of Japan; are the two latest numbers of the fourth series of the Johns Hopkins University Studies. The second of these makes a thick pamphlet of 181 pages, and Mr. Sato enrolls himself with those who would have the Government recover the unpatented lands bestowed upon railroads on conditions which have been unfulfilled.

The lamented Randolph Caldecott, who had not completed his fortieth year when he died last February in Florida, is unaffectedly commemorated by Mr. William Clough in the *Manchester Quarterly* for July. A number of his sketches are reproduced for the first time in connection with this article. Mr. Clough states that more than 800,000 of Caldecott's 'Picture-books' have been sold. He has also left some creditable modelling in terracotta and in metal.

There is no end to the surprises in portraiture within the period of the art of Daguerre. We read in the last *Photographic Times* of an ambrotype of Lincoln taken at Pittsfield, Ill., in 1858, copies of which (untouched) are now for sale by L. Jackson, Hannibal, Mo. Our memory does not serve us so that we can pronounce this the earliest extant.

In Morley's 'National Library' (Cassell & Co.) the latest volumes are Swift's 'Battle of the Books,' Crabbe's 'Poems,' 'Egypt and Scythia described by Herodotus,' Shakspere's "Hamlet," 'Tales from Hakluyt,' and Mrs. Inchbald's 'Nature and Art.'

The six neat and handy cloth-bound and clearly printed volumes which give us the whole of Tolstoi's 'War and Peace' in the edition published by W. S. Gottsberger, make a little library for the fortunate possessor. The bulk may daunt those who have never tasted of Tolstoi, but only those. Lay the work down where we will, we feel a loss as if parting with a friend. Its interest is as endless as life—that life which the author portrays with matchless breadth and mastery, with a wealth of traits and *dramatis personæ*, and with a power of characterization, which no other historical novelist has approached on the same scale. There is just one volume which might fitly be added to these six, in close historic sequence, and not inharmonious in spirit and treatment; we mean Fritz Reuter's little masterpiece, 'In the Year '13.'

A new work by Tolstoi is now in course of publication, entitled 'What My Life Has Been.' It forms the fourth in the series, 'A Confession,' 'What My Faith Is' (My Religion), and 'A Letter to N. N.'

Franz Miklosish has edited a small but important dictionary, containing Russian, Church Slavic, Bulgarian, Servian, Bohemian, Polish, French, and German. It is invaluable to students of philology, and has been prepared by the eminent editor at the command of the late Prince Peter of Oldenburg. It is the first work of the kind which has ever been published, and is absolutely indispensable to the proper study of the Slavic group of languages.

The Dashkoff Ethnographical Museum at Moscow is the only institution of its kind in Russia. A systematic description of this collection has been begun, edited by V. F. Miller. The object of the publication is to aid in the collection and diffusion of ethnographical facts relating to the natives of Russia and of neighboring Slavic tribes. Particular information is desired about the Caucasus, Siberia, and Central Asia. In order to facilitate the collection of materials, the editor has prepared a list of the points to be observed and reported on. Literary form is not an object in the reports, but accuracy, as he is careful to impress on readers, that they may be encouraged to tell what they know, fully and frankly.

M. Edmond Scherer, senator and literary critic of the highest merit, was spoken of by a writer in the *Voltaire* as a Swiss. This called forth a clever answer, in which M. Scherer said he was French, born of French parents in Paris, where he was brought up and educated. Not satisfied with this protest, his adversary returned to the charge, explaining that he merely meant that M. Scherer had, while in Switzerland, contracted the timidity and slowness of the Genevese character. He then took him to task for his French, in which he tried to find Swiss peculiarities. M. Scherer had said "L'Académie est une ambition que je n'ai jamais éprouvée." The writer in the *Voltaire*, whom his adversary calls a "Huron," would have said, "un objet d'ambition," or he would have changed his phrase: "Arriver à l'Académie est une ambition." The other was manifestly Swiss. M. Scherer closes his rejoinder by the words, "Unless, however, illustrious child of the great lakes, those are, on the contrary, the very things whereby we distinguish the Parisian from the Iroquois."

At Sceaux on the 20th of June was celebrated the seventh annual fête of Florian by the Parisian *félibres*. The coupling of the last two words may seem odd, as the name *félibre* is applied to the school of neo-Provençal writers, mostly poets, of whom the greatest is Mistral, the author of 'Mireio.' Under the "gray sky of the north" (it was a rainy Sunday), the gay sons of Provence who inhabit Paris were carried by the diminutive and winding railway to the town where Florian died, and where his bust was lately placed, there to pay homage to the author of 'Estelle et Némorin,' and other pastoral tales. The countrymen of Zola, very far on that day from his naturalism, awarded prizes for poems both French and Provençal. M. Clovis Hugues, the fiery deputy from Marseilles, read an original poem. A *félibresse*, wearing the picturesque costume of Arles, sang the songs of the south to the accompaniment of mandolins. The whole closed with a *félibrejado*, or banquet of *félibres*, and with the dancing of the *farandole* to the music of the *tambourinaires*.

M. Nourrisson, in presenting to the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques the 'Life of Malebranche,' by Père André, gave some interesting details about the history of this work, of which the manuscript was completed before 1724, but was lost sight of after the death of its author. M. Nourrisson related its history, and how, after many vicissitudes, it became the property of the Bibliothèque Nationale. It is now edited by Père Ingold, with judicious notes—'La Vie de Malebranche' (Paris: Poussielgue).

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* has recently published in a stout pamphlet of 200 pages its index for the years 1874-1886, a supplement to its earlier index, on the model of which this is prepared. Every article appears three times—once under the author's name, again in a subject index, and finally in a specially devised geographical arrangement. We note the extreme fewness of the anonymous articles, and also the absence from the list of contributors of many of the lights of the newer school of French fiction. M. Ernest Daudet is represented, but not M. Alphonse Daudet, and we seek in vain for the names of M. de Goncourt, M. Zola, M. Claretie, M. Anatole France, M. Guy de Maupassant, or M. Paul Bourget (save as an occasional critic). Among the American novelists whose stories have been translated for the *Revue* in these last few years are Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Bishop, Mr. Cable, Dr. Eggleston, Mr. Bret Harte, and Mr. James.

The third volume of the collected theatrical criticisms of M. Auguste Vitu, 'Les Mille et Une Nuits du Théâtre,' has now appeared (Paris: Ollendorff; New York: F. W. Christern). It covers the plays performed in Paris from March, 1874, to September, 1875, among which were a dramatization of the "Scarlet Letter" and a French adaptation of Mr. Boucicault's "Two Lives of Mary Leigh." There is also an interesting discussion (pp. 316 and 231) of Scribe's methods of play-making.

The *Illustrazione Italiana* of June 27 reproduces in color the new bank-notes issued on June 30 by the Italian Government.

Some small but interesting fragments of Sallust have lately been discovered. Prof. Brandt, of Heidelberg, while examining, in 1884, a patristic manuscript codex in the National Library of Paris, noticed that pieces of it were palimpsests, and subsequently published some remarks concerning this observation. Another German scholar, Dr. E. Hauler, received permission to continue the examination, and, after several months' scrutiny, deciphered a number of hitherto unknown fragments of the Roman historian, hidden under texts of Jerome. Most of them refer to Pompey the Great's warfare in Spain, including parts of a very characteristic bulletin to the Senate in Rome, and part of the debate on it in that assembly.

The most conspicuous name in the post-reformation literature of Iceland is that of the hymn-writer Hallgrímur Pètursson (1614–1674), whose songs of religious praise, if the judgment of the Danish critic Grundtvig is to be credited, are unequalled in any of the Scandinavian literatures and unexcelled outside of them. In Iceland itself his popularity never wanes. His 'Passíusálmar' (fifty hymns on the sufferings and death of Christ), of which two Latin versions have been published, were issued in their thirty-second edition at Reykjavík in 1880; and his exquisite funeral hymn, "Allt eins og blómstrid eina," has been sung at every Icelandic burial for more than two centuries. A monumental edition of the poet's works is now announced by the Reykjavík publisher, Sigurdur Kristjánsson. It will form two large volumes, of which the first, to appear in the present summer, will contain the religious verse, and the second the profane poetry. The editor is the well-known scholar, Dr. Grímur Thomsen, of Bessestad, Iceland, who, for many years, has been engaged in collecting and collating the best texts, and, aided by a special appropriation of the Icelandic Althing, has been able to avail himself of every accessible source of information in regard to the life and works of the distinguished hymnologist.

The thirty-fifth meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science will be held in Buffalo on August 18–24.

—The extent to which a certain facility in writing prevails in this country has recently been shown in a striking manner. The publishers of a newspaper having a very large circulation offered half-a-dozen prizes of considerable value for stories for boys and girls, at the same time promising to pay for such as were fitted for its columns, although they failed of winning any of the prizes. In response to this invitation nearly 5,500 manuscripts were received within the course of a few months. While those who expect to find in universal education a panacea for most of the ills that affect society will, no doubt, derive considerable satisfaction from these figures, which are, we believe, unparalleled in the annals of literature, we must confess they fill us with mingled feelings of pity and dismay, as well as a certain indefinite alarm. It is not so much pity for the hopelessness of the contest, in which a few practised writers are sure to win, nor that most of these persons might have been better employed,

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which most impresses us; but the conviction that to a great many of them henceforth useful manual labor in the field, the shop, the kitchen, or with the needle will be irksome and disagreeable. This competition has lessened, we fear, the number of men and women who take an honest pride in the work for which they are best fitted, and added to the vast army of the unreasonably restless and dissatisfied. The publishers, of course, hoped that the prizes offered would prove just the stimulus needed to awaken some true genius to a consciousness of his powers. Whether this was the case or not we do not know, but we have good reason to believe that the most of the stories received were hopelessly poor. Some, however, were so extraordinarily bad that, but for certain internal evidences of sincerity, it would be difficult to believe they were not sent in jest. Now the combination of dense ignorance with perfect self-confidence is not rare, but this is not precisely true of these persons. They have apparently received just enough knowledge to completely paralyze the judgment, in this direction at least. It is this mental condition (which, we fear, our educational system is producing in great numbers of our people) that almost makes us sigh for the old times when nearly every man in our villages and towns could discuss intelligently the religious and political questions of the day, but would rather mow a ten-acre lot than put pen to paper.

—The Convention of the American Library Association, just held at Milwaukee, has repeated the experience of all its predecessors. There were too many papers to be read, too many projects to be discussed, although the programme had seemed unusually short, and the librarians, almost without exception, have the habit of expressing themselves concisely and to the point. The most important business done—indeed, the most important step ever taken by the Association, with the exception of the coöperation in 'Poole's Index to Periodical Literature'—was the establishment of "The A. L. A. Publishing Section," a society within a society, designed to further just such coöperative work. It is intended to be carried on like the English publishing societies—as the Index, the Camden, the Cavendish—receiving annual subscriptions, and issuing volumes which will be a fair equivalent. It is hoped that many will join who have experienced the value of Poole's Index, that some will subscribe from a desire to help on a good work, and particularly that libraries will take part, because it is intended to make the long-talked-of experiment of coöperative cataloguing, and try if for the waste of doing over the same work in hundreds of libraries cannot be substituted a method of doing it once for all. The success of any such experiment is by no means assured. Even the most sanguine have their doubts; but the benefits, taking the whole country into account, would in the long run be so enormous that it is worth while to risk a little in making the trial. One thing is certain—that the chance of succeeding will be greatly increased if the body of associates is large. This is a work that cannot be well carried on upon a very small scale. Therefore, if any library has the least interest and faith in the matter, it should join the Section at once, and not postpone its adhesion to see whether the scheme works. The constitution and organization of the new Section will appear in the full report of the proceedings of the Association which is published in the *Library Journal*, and no doubt circulars of information will be shortly issued, as a preliminary subscription of one dollar was taken up to cover such expenses.

—The papers read were of a somewhat more varied character than usual. We have often thought that the contributions to the proceedings of the English Library Association might be divided into the antiquarian, the practical, and the impracticable. Hitherto the Americans have had only the second. This year they have added the other two. An account of the first convention of librarians ever held (it was in New York in 1853) furnished the first element. A scheme for a spiral library lighted only from the top, in which endless addition could be made to the open end, furnished the third, in the judgment of many. In the climate of England it might work; in this country the broiling summer sun would make it a furnace, and the winter snows, which could not be cleared from its roof, would cut off its light and perhaps crush it. In several papers the claims of scholarly librarianship were advocated, and a note of warning sounded of the danger of reducing the profession to one of the mechanical arts. On the other hand, ingenious library appliances were exhibited and devices of management advocated. The burning question of the past—fiction in public libraries—was not touched on publicly, but in private discussion proved to have lost none of its power of bringing out difference of opinion. The burning question of this meeting was close classification—whether to divide books on the shelves minutely or in a few general divisions. It is a question of degree, and yet nothing excited such a passionate interest in the debaters. Both parties accepted a degree of minuteness that would have surprised a librarian of fifty years since, and would be quite too much for many small collections of books. One asserted and the other acknowledged the difficulties of providing a suitable notation; and just where subdivision should stop and just why it should stop there, were the only questions at issue—questions on which the contending parties are the less likely to come to an agreement because they are so nearly agreed. The element of humor was not wanting this year. There were the usual hits at the absurd questions asked by the ignorant and the puzzle-headed, but the *pièce de résistance* was a continuation of the clever satire of last year on systems of classification, but by another hand. Of this its victims said that it was a sufficient testimony to the substantial reasonableness of their schemes that the writer was obliged to caricature them so much in order to render them ridiculous. The hospitality given to the visitors was worthy of the reputation of the West; it culminated in an eight days' expedition through Wisconsin, ending July 20. The interest shown in public libraries throughout the Northwest is of the most encouraging character. New libraries are constantly founded, and in some cases well maintained. Even distant Kansas is eager in the cause, and the city of Denver invited the Association to meet there in 1887; but the Association preferred the Thousand Isles.

—A new view of General Barrios, from the pen of a Guatemalan resident, in the July *Macmillan's*, sets his character in a more favorable light than that in which the public saw it when he proclaimed the Union of Central America last year. The author does not plead, or defend, or eulogize, in set terms; but he takes the reader inside the affairs of Guatemala, social, economic, and governmental, and shows Barrios as the familiar good despot in a land where nothing is to be said against that variety of "hero" except the old dictum that he "leaves no successor." He seized control by violence, and enriched himself; but, in connection with that, he put an end to priestly ascendency, established unbroken peace, dealt justice, and developed the country with a success which palliates his methods. The dramatic close of his career is still fresh in mind. This writer credits him with sincerity in his profession that he would never take the Presidency of the "Union"; and the course of events he outlines supports the view that in this matter, at least, Barrios was more the patriot than the tyrant. The Proclamation was not his self-originated and arbitrary act, but was made after negotiations with all the states and by consent of Salvador and Honduras, with intent to coerce Nicaragua only. Salvador's bad faith brought on the war; but even then Barrios delayed, though in a state of military readiness by which he could have crushed his opponent at once, and fought at last only when Guatemala was invaded. The reverse which took place when he fell by the shot of a sharpshooter, as he led his troops into the almost evacuated fortress, graphically sets forth how truly Barrios was in his own person the whole state. The article is worth reading in full, as the description of a singular state, as well as of a very remarkable man. Mr. Goldwin Smith's account of "The Capital of the United States" notes the progress which Washington is making towards being a national centre otherwise than in politics, and is crowded with facts and the observations of a foreigner upon them, most interesting to Americans. He confesses that the Capitol is impressive, though pleasantly referring to its decorations of "the præsthetic era" and to England's revenge in the pictures of her discomfitures; but the reminiscences of the men and times of the civil war, with which he begins, and the glimpse and praise of the present Administration, with which he ends, occupy his space. That was a ludicrous touch, though we suppose unconscious, by which he coupled Blaine, "the historian," and the venerable Bancroft, as the heads of "literature."

—An interesting account of the "Physical Geography of Brazil" is given by Mr. Jas. W. Wells, C. E., in the June number of the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society. His observations, made during extensive surveys in all parts of the empire, lead him to the conclusion that the country is not mountainous, as has generally been supposed and the maps indicate, but "chiefly a vast plateau, excavated into numerous valleys by denudations, with relatively few purely mountain chains." In describing the river systems, he shows that northeastern Brazil is practically an island, the source of branches of the San Francisco and the Pará being in the same lake. One can also go in a canoe from the Orinoco to the Plate with one carry of only a few hundred yards. "The distance from the Amazons to the Plate by this route is about 2,500 miles, of which 1,650 have already been traversed by steamers." The greater part of this region is even less developed than the Congo, although its natural resources seem to be far greater. The mining districts, formerly so prosperous, are still nearly deserted, not because of the failure of the mines, but from the scarcity of labor, both slave and Indian. This can hardly long continue, as Mr. Wells speaks of the district of São João del Rey, about 150 miles from Rio, as being very rich in gold. Many of the barrancas or ravines formed by landslips "show an upper stratum of white or yellow quartz gravel conglomerate exceedingly rich in gold, and often gold can be procured from the surrounding earth from top to bottom of the sides, making the hill as it were literally peppered with grains of gold. In that district I have even procured it from the dust of the highways." The chief obstacles to the development of this wealth appear to be the mining, land, and immigration laws of Brazil. Of the scenery in many parts of the country and the climate particularly of the high savannahs, Mr. Wells speaks with enthusiasm, saying of the latter that it "is most delightful and exhilarating." The two other papers in the number give accounts of a journey through the province of Yunnan in southwestern China, and

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the island of Diego Garcia. This is one of the Chagos group lying midway in the Indian Ocean, and now of some importance as a coaling station for the Australian steamers. It is an atoll, whose most interesting inhabitants are the donkeys, which turn the cocoanut-oil mills, and the crabs. Among the latter are the palm-crabs, which climb trees not for the nuts, but "solely for shade and protection." At the May meeting of this Society, the Founder's Medal was awarded to Major Greely, and the Back Grant to Sergeant Brainard of the American Arctic Expedition of 1881-84.

—The late Julian Schmidt was regarded by many, abroad as well as at home, as the first critic of our time, after Sainte-Beuve. But his personal character and circumstances, like his writings, were not of a kind to interest the public greatly. His friends seem to have respected him thoroughly, but to have found no occasion for that display of affection which was so prominent a feature in the life of Auerbach, while, of course, he had no claim to the universal popularity of Scheffel. Schmidt died on March 27, and in a brief notice, written the day following, Mr. Rodenberg, of the *Rundschau*, after remarking on the suddenness of his friend's death, says that "he showed no signs of age; his appearance was still that of an erect, powerful man as in the days of the *Grenzboten* in Leipzig, thirty years ago." To these "*Grenzboten* days," the most important thirteen years of Schmidt's life, because in them his literary character was formed and his influence established, Gustav Freytag, his partner and fellow-editor, devotes an article in the June *Preussische Jahrbücher*. Schmidt was born in the province of Preussen, the New England of Germany, in 1818, and, shortly after finishing his university career, had become a teacher in Berlin, whence in 1847 he went to Leipzig to become the German editor of the *Grenzboten*, then the organ of the liberal German element in Austria, and published as a "messenger from over the border" because its political views were not allowed expression at home. Freytag met Schmidt in the early part of 1848, and, a few months later, joined with him in the purchase of the review, whose original *raison d'être* had ceased with the temporarily increased freedom of the press in Austria. Its new owners determined to make it an advocate of Prussian leadership and of the exclusion of Austria, which meant opposition alike to the recently overthrown despotism of the Austrian court and to the rabid democracy of the North German cities. The political training of this stormy period was decisive also for Schmidt's literary standpoint. He started with a good supply of common sense and plenty of contempt for shams, and in the political flux of these remarkable years a person addicted to pricking bubbles had plenty of opportunities for the exercise of this faculty. All this stood Schmidt in good stead when, during the eleven following years, he came to deal exclusively with literary reputations. In the reaction which followed the political storm, the literary atmosphere was full of romanticism, pomposity, artificiality, and flabbiness, on all of which Schmidt waged war, never without perfect sincerity, but sometimes, Freytag admits, without carefully weighing the force of his epithets. Yet he was by no means incapable of enthusiasm, especially for originality of idea (beauty of form having less attraction for him), and, with increasing age, his tone became milder, his sympathies wider, his power of appreciation greater. It is to be remembered, too, that Schmidt's defects, though serious enough in the eyes of a foreigner, were such as his countrymen would not perceive, and consequently would not bring home to him. He lacked the worldliness (in a good sense), the social tact, which comes to a man only through the consciousness of moving on equal terms with the leaders of a great society. And as he was inferior to Sainte-Beuve and Arnold in this respect, so was he behind his countrymen Heine and Hillebrand—not to mention Goethe, who, as Prof. Müller has lately shown us, was the pioneer in the creation of a "Welt-literatur," in the power of international appreciation.

—The death of Scheffel (already mentioned in these columns), which occurred two weeks after that of Schmidt, interested a far larger public: it is indeed true, in a greater degree than such phrases usually are, that all Germany mourned him. His popularity as a poet and romancer was universal, though the fact that his fame was so great that he and his predecessor, Hauff, for instance, each on the strength of a single novel (and, in Scheffel's case, a poem), was termed the German Scott, shows how easily acquired, in Germany, is a reputation for genius in pure literature. His career was a curious contrast to that of his critical contemporary. He, too, passed through 1848, but it affected him as little as the struggles of the Nibelungen—less, indeed, for it lacked for him the picturesqueness of the latter. A North-German, with the same gifts, would certainly not have had the same tastes or anything like the same popularity. The upper Rhine, the Black Forest, the "Swabian Sea"—the region which Scheffel loved and celebrated—are dear to all Germans; but no one not born and bred there could have turned the material to such account as Hauff, Uhland, Auerbach, and Scheffel. Add to this that he was a Catholic, though a very easy-going one—a fact which placed him in greater sympathy with the mediæval life which attracted him by its picturesqueness. A writer in the June *Nord und Süd* gives some very pleasing reminiscences of the poet, especially in describing the respect and affection with which he was regarded by the people, as illustrated during a visit incognito to the scene of his famous romance. A much better article, however, is that by Chr. Mickwitz in the current *Nordische Rundschau*. In this we find more particulars than elsewhere of Scheffel's private life; among other things, mention being made of the one shadow on his career, his separation from his wife, a very charming Bavarian lady, which took place a few years after the birth of their only child. The feeling of the wife towards her husband was embittered by being forcibly and illegally deprived of the custody of her son, whom she was never allowed to see till they met, after twenty years' separation, at the house of a common friend, an American lady long resident in Berlin, a year ago. In view of this there is additional pathos in the fact, which we learn from Mr. Mickwitz's paper, that death obliterated all hatred and uncharitableness, so that husband and wife were reunited at last.

—The lately published second volume of 'Francis Deák's Speeches,' edited by Emanuel Kónyi (Buda-Pesth, 1886), is an uncommonly valuable addition to the politico-historical literature of Hungary. No orator's speeches, of whatever age or country, have been more striking reflections of unbiassed thought and study, clear political insight, and cogent reasoning than were the parliamentary expositions of the great Magyar commoner, to whom, more than to any other man, Hungary owes the recovery of her constitutional freedom and autonomy. Less brilliant, fiery, and enchanting than Kossuth's, his oratory was equally powerful in shaping the opinion of the people. Appealing only to reason, and leading in passive resistance to usurpation, Deák moderated, instead of inflaming, the patriotic passions, taught calm perseverance, and conquered through firmness. When the nation had slightly recovered from the gloomy despondency into which the surrender of Kossuth's *honvéds* at Világos had plunged it, all eyes turned toward the retired legislator for guidance; and when Solferino, in 1859, had taught Francis Joseph the lesson, which Sadowa, in 1866, was to complete, that Austria without a reconciled Hungary was doomed to ever-recurring defeat, Deák's redeeming work—his mediation between the people and the dynasty, on the basis of the Constitution of 1848—began. The volume—which, besides speeches, includes correspondence, reports, notes, and explanatory exposés by the editor—embraces the period beginning with the revolution of that year, and ending with the first attempts at reconciliation and reconstruction in 1861. It is much to be desired that an abridgment of the work, at least, should be issued in German or English translation.

—A private letter from Berlin says that Dr. Sterrett has had a most gratifying reception in Berlin: "Mommsen and Kiepert have both given receptions and dinners in his honor, and many of the most distinguished specialists of Berlin, archæologists, geographers, and epigraphists, were invited to meet him. A recent sitting of the Imperial Academy of Sciences was taken up almost exclusively with discussions of his work. Kiepert laid Sterrett's maps before the Academy, and Mommsen his 170 Latin inscriptions. They both dwelt on the importance of the Doctor's work in Asia Minor, and the additions to the knowledge of that country that his journeys have made. The Academy of Sciences offered to publish the maps and then give the plates to the American School at Athens, but the Doctor declined the honor, preferring to leave them to the School for publication."

A VITAL QUESTION.

A Vital Question; or, What is to be Done? By Nikolaï G. Tchernuishevsky. Translated from the Russian by Nathan Haskell Dole and S. S. Skidelsky. Boston: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

What's to be Done? By N. G. Tchernychewsky. Translated and published by Benj. R. Tucker. Boston.

THE best way to study a nation at a distance is through the literature which is accepted by public consent as embodying the popular conceptions of duty and morality. An almost equally instructive way is to study those literary prophets who are honored by the most universal condemnation in the country of which they write, for other than purely literary failings. There was a time when Charles Dickens's 'American Notes' furnished suggestive reading of the kind last named, though a few candid persons were to be found who were willing to admit that pigs did roam the streets of New York at that epoch, and that other unpleasant statements did not emanate entirely from the traveller's imagination. It is rarely that a book presents itself which combines both of the above desirable characteristics, and one, moreover, which has made good its claim by a popularity and a condemnation which have extended over a period of nearly a quarter of a century. These conditions are fulfilled, however, by Tchernuishevsky's novel, 'What's to be Done?' On these grounds it possesses an interest for the general reader, and deserves a consideration which might be denied to it on its literary merits.

It is possible that with further practice Tchernuishevsky might have been able to overcome some of the faults which in this work seem fundamental and inherent in the man. Had he been allowed to continue his career, he might have given more proof of the "genius" which is somewhat incautiously claimed for him by his radical admirers. A worse literary style it would be difficult to conceive. It is abrupt, involved, trivial

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at times, and the thread of the story is constantly interrupted by appeals to the reader, couched in terms of challenge, which introduce a personal element wholly incompatible with the demands of art in a drama where the author is supposed to be the impersonal narrator, and the reader the impersonal recipient, of a story. The mixture of styles is similar to that of a letter begun in the third person with "Mrs. Jones presents her compliments," and ends, "I am, very sincerely, yours, X. Y. Jones." It is as though an etcher were to encircle his picture with a wreath of remarque portraits of himself—a proceeding which the spectator would at once resent as an impertinence or ridicule as conceit.

If any deadly blow is aimed at the foundations of government, it is not readily discernible to the uninitiated, either in the theories of life advanced by the author or in his hazily conceived and imperfectly expressed arguments. The one idea which is at all likely to arouse controversy is the advocacy of perfect freedom of choice, after marriage, in case a man or woman finds the first choice uncongenial. When the facility of divorce in the United States and the practices of some communities which are tolerated here are considered, the objection to the book on the score of morality, which is sometimes urged, may be dismissed as immaterial. The second nominal marriages of Viera Pavlovna and Lopukhoff lack only the formality of divorce to render them perfectly regular, and they certainly are typically happy. Lopukhoff's manner of effecting the arrangement also ceases to seem strained and fantastic when the difficulty, practically amounting to impossibility, of obtaining a divorce in Russia is taken into consideration. The moral which the author seeks to inculcate is irreproachable. It is, simply, that great care should be exercised in the first choice of partners for life.

It will be difficult for the reader to understand in what consist the dangerous doctrines which cause the prohibition of the book, especially at the present day. When the book was written (1863) men's minds were in a whirl in Russia, and they were ready to accept anything which was radical and which was offered as new. But these doctrines were new only in Russia. Coöperation of labor and dwellings had not only been advocated by various European writers, with whose works Tchernuishevsky was familiar, notably by Fourier, but had been tried in various forms. The author suggested an entirely innocent but extremely practical and valuable form. Woman's equality had been asserted by others, and the study of medicine by women, though new in Russia, was centuries old in Italy. Hence, originality can hardly be claimed for Tchernuishevsky. Harriet Martineau realized the fact that the principles of political economy could be more widely disseminated in the form of stories than as solid essays whose very look is repellent to the average reader. Tchernuishevsky consciously or unconsciously adopted the same course. His merit consists in having applied, in the persons of his truly national and typical characters, principles which, though elsewhere more or less known, were new to the mass of Russian middle-class people. He has thereby won an influence which has hardly been accorded to any other one man in that country. But why the book should have been adopted by the "Nihilists" in particular it is as difficult to see as the reason for the weight which is attributed to it in general. Probably the prohibition forms the chief factor in the case, just as a certain Pope is said to have promised a friend, as a great favor, to place his book in the Index.

The story runs, briefly, as follows: Viera Pavlovna escapes from the tyranny of a coarse and calculating mother, by a marriage with Lopukhoff, a medical student. Their life is arranged on a very business-like plan, which seems fairly well adapted to the object of preserving the individuality and independence of both parties in the married state. After a few years Viera discovers, through the medium of an incoherent dream, which suggests nothing in particular and chaos in general to the reader, that she no longer loves her husband, but does love his friend Kirsanoff. After rejecting several expedients which do not seem to meet the requirements of the case, Lopukhoff pretends to commit suicide, and disappears, only to return under another name years afterwards and marry another woman. Viera Pavlovna, who has married Kirsanoff within a week, continues to work over the coöperative sewing shop and boarding-house which she has established. She also studies medicine, and becomes the first woman doctor in Russia. How she does it all is explained in the description of her occupations during one day, which proves conclusively that the days in St. Petersburg are twice as long as they are elsewhere. Rakhmetoff, the singular person who is introduced quite unnecessarily, and merely to show the author's ideal of manhood, is worth attention upon that account, and because his character is more definitely drawn than that of either Lopukhoff or Kirsanoff.

The book, as a whole, lacks form. The essential story and arguments could have been better put in much less space. With regard to the two translations, it may be said that they prove the necessity of an immediate revision of the proverb, "Two heads are better than one." The revised version should read, "Three heads are better than two." Mr. Tucker's translation is from the French. It is well made, and reads smoothly and agreeably. It is not disfigured by the eccentricities of grammar which surprise the reader of the other version. But, as usual in French translations from the Russian, the original has been extensively cut, and the style modified in conformity with French taste, with the result of producing a hybrid novel. The most important omission is Viera Pavlovna's fourth dream, which follows part 15 of chapter iv. This is to be regretted, as it is not only the most coherent of her dreams, but the one which possesses the widest interest. The other translation is from the Russian, and preserves all the peculiarities of the author's style. Marya Alekseyevna's language is a trifle overdone, perhaps, since an inelegant choice of words, not mutilation or bad grammar, is what she is guilty of in the Russian. This version is also cut, sometimes as a concession to American taste, sometimes for no apparent reason. Part 8 of chapter iv, for instance, is entirely omitted. It is silly, but not more so than other passages, and contains nothing offensive. However, any one who wishes to judge for himself can consult the other translation, where he will find what is omitted; and this holds true of the French translation also. Taken together, they represent the whole book, or nearly so. Wherever the coadjutors have blundered in translation, too, the correct version will be found in Mr. Tucker's work. One passage reads: "She had read Sakson's Grammar, which tells how *Hamlet* was tempted by *Ophelia* in the Grove.", Mr. Tucker uses "tested" and "Saxon the Grammarian." This last is certainly much nearer the name of the old Danish historian, Saxo Grammaticus, than the other.

A few specimens of the coadjutors' eccentric grammar may be subjoined: "Fully all the remainder of the last half way" for "half the remaining road." "That's of no matter." "In two or three days later still." "By all probability." "Marya Alekseyevna and her similars." "The other will forget only unless you do not any longer say a single word" (only in case you do not, etc.). An "Erarovski piano" is intended for an Erard; and "Burghaf" for the celebrated Boerhaave. Georgian is translated Circassian; Chinese is substituted for Japanese. The half-hours are translated wrong in every case but one. Half-past eight (half of nine) is given as half-past nine, and so on. 1885 on page 232 should read 1855 to make sense. Notes to explain that *shara-ban* is the *char-à-bancs* phonetically transliterated into Russian, and that "Pushing Market" is the old clothes mart, would be real additions. "You always used to be an off horse" should read, "You always used to rear up (rebel)." For "behind the door," read "outside the door"; for "when such good fortune is hatched there is no need of making a choice," read, "when such good fortune nibbles at the hook," etc.; for "the embroidery on the shawl," read, "the sewing on the dress." In the sentence, "I had no necessity of going to Moscow; it was only necessary for me to go as far as Moscow," some revision of grammar is required, and the last part should read, "to go away from St. Petersburg." The Vyborg quarter of the city sometimes figures as Vyborgskaya Street, district, and so on. "Roast beef" becomes "stuffed beef." "How true it is that I am always on the first floor!" is the rendering offered of "How true it is that the I is always in the foreground!" A little observation of the sentences which follow would, perhaps, have obviated this peculiar blunder, and the same is true in some other cases. "It is already a quarter past ten" is the version of "we have been standing here a quarter of an hour already." "Visits" for "versts" may be a misprint, but it occurs more than once and makes havoc with the sense. "I'd have got my husband into favor with the generals" takes the place of "I'd have made my husband a general"; and a "phial of plaster" is given for a bottle of salve. "Exile" is translated "failure." "The man whom he suspected of committing a murder" stands for "the man whom he suspected of intending to commit a murder."

The conclusion of the matter is that Mr. Tucker and his rival translators of Tchernuishevsky's novel taken together make a strong troika. Any reader who wishes to take a trip through the mazes of his style will do well to travel in that favorite Russian fashion with all three Pegasi; and when he gets upset at last, in that incoherent ending of which not even the author's most devoted admirers can make anything by any common rule of reason, he will know as much about the puzzle as it is possible for any of the uninitiated unprovided with a key to the cipher to know.

BOOKS ABOUT THE STAGE.

The Stage Life of Mary Anderson. By William Winter. New York: George J. Coombes. 1886.

About the Theatre: Essays and Studies. By William Archer. London: T. Fisher Unwin; New York: Scribner & Welford. 1886.

Memoirs of Samuel Phelps. By John Coleman. London: Remington & Co.; New York: Scribner & Welford.

Bravos et Sifflets; Aggravés d'une Preface. Par Arthur Heulhard. Paris: Dupret; New York: F. W. Christern.

De la Convention dans la Tragédie Classique et dans le Drame Romantique. Par Maurice Souriau. Paris: Hachette & Cie; New York: F. W. Christern.

MR. WINTER'S sketch of the life of Miss Mary Anderson is made upon much the same lines as his account of Mr. Henry Irving's memorable vitits to America, being compounded chiefly from the dramatic criticisms written from day to day

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on separate performances as occasion demanded, and now diligently revised, enlarged, and improved. Like its predecessor again, it might not unfairly be called a eulogy rather than a criticism. In his preface Mr. Winter declares that "it is better to place a wreath of roses on the living brow of genius and beauty than to cast a sad garland on their tomb"; and acting on this conviction, he has extended to the living the benefit of the motto *Nil nisi bonum*. He is inclined to forget another motto, *Audi alteram partem*, and to refuse a hearing to the Devil's Advocate. But Mr. Winter's study of the stage, of its history, and of its arts, has been so deep and so thorough, and his taste and judgment on acting are so sound, that we accept with pleasure the statement of his views of Miss Anderson's ability. Moreover, he is quite fair in suggesting that there is another side to the shield, and that, although he personally prefers to dwell on the surpassing merits of Miss Anderson's acting, he confesses that her performance is not as perfect as he could wish, and that it has its demerits on which others may dwell, if they choose.

Mr. Winter's detailed criticism, his minute chronicling of beauties, and his mere hinting at deficiencies, set Miss Anderson's histrionic gifts in the best possible light, and show that she has the faculty of artistic growth. She began on the stage with splendid physical gifts and with but little else except character and ambition and determination. Material success she won easily, for what she had by nature was rare and precious. Artistic success she has achieved more slowly, by dint of hard labor, conscientious and unceasing. What Mr. Winter wrote of her six years ago (to be found here on p. 289) explains what she had to begin with, what she lacked then; and it affords a standard for us to judge how far since 1880 she has journeyed towards perfection:

> "The triumph of Miss Anderson now is the triumph of an exceptional personality shrined in a beautiful person, but not yet the triumph of a consummate actress. With a superb voice, here is a defective elocution; with a magnificent figure, here is a self-conscious manner in the attitudes; with a noble freedom and suppleness of physical machinery, here is a capricious gesticulation; with a full and fine sense of opportunity for strong and shining points, here is but an incipient perception of the relative value of surrounding characters and the coördination of adjuncts; with a brilliant faculty for stormy and vehement declamation, here, as yet, is an imperfect idea of the loveliness of quiet touches, verbal shading, and suggestive strokes; with a vigorous, and often grand, manner of address, here is a frequent lack of concentration in listening; with wonderful intuitions as to the wilder moods of human passion, here is a restricted sympathy with the more elemental feelings—from which naturally ensues a certain vagueness in the effect of their manifestations."

The quotation is long, but the passage is one of the best in Mr. Winter's book, both in the thought and in the style.

'About the Theatre' is a collection of ten essays, of which only one has to do with acting, the rest being devoted to the drama at large, and especially to dramatic authorship. The three essays which deserve elaborate consideration are the first, "Are We Advancing?" (1882–1886); the second, on the "Censorship of the Stage" (of only remote interest to us Americans, fortunately); and the seventh, on the "Stage of Greater Britain." In the first of these Mr. Archer considers the progress which has been made by the contemporary drama of England since he published his exhaustive study of the 'English Dramatists of To-day,' some four or five years ago; and he comes to the conclusion that there has been an advance, and that the outlook is more hopeful now than it was then or than it has been any time these twenty or thirty years. With this conclusion any one who is really acquainted with the facts can hardly disagree. The decline of the drama, of which we hear so much, really dates from the overwhelming success of the novel in Sir Walter Scott's hands, followed shortly by the abolition of the patent theatres and by the perfecting by Scribe of the admirably constructed play depending for its interest chiefly on the ingenuity of its plot. Now, after fifty years, there are signs of a healthy revival: there are in London and New York theatres with well-trained companies, well proportioned and used to playing together; the novel has reached its extreme limit of extension, even if it has not lost some of its old magic; and the French play of the Scribe type is out of fashion in France. The best new French plays are almost as local in their interest as one of Mr. Harrigan's, so that they do not often repay adaptation, and, if adapted, they must now be paid for. This new condition of things has called into existence a most promising band of dramatists—Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Pinero, Mr. Merivale, Mr. H. A. Jones, Mr. Sydney Grundy in England, and Mr. Bronson Howard in America—men who have the literary sense, and who are not mere stage-hacks writing an accompaniment to the stage-carpenter and the scene-painter. Their work is but an earnest of what may be expected in the immediate future: and even in the present it is far better than those unacquainted with it might suppose. All this is skilfully set forth by Mr. Archer. Our author is learned, thorough, and acute. His style is vigorous and epigrammatic. He has a firm grasp on the facts as they are, and an insight into the future. This last quality is shown especially in the essay on the "Stage of Greater Britain." In this he proves that there is at present a complete theatrical reciprocity between England and America, and that, although just now there are more English plays and players in America than there are American plays and players in England, yet there is already a strong tendency to an equilibrium of export and import of theatrical wares between the two countries. Having proved this, Mr. Archer proceeds to consider what effect this broadening of the theatrical market will have on the dramatic literature of the future. It is pleasant to note that Mr. Archer is not a cockney, but a citizen of the world, as much interested in Greater Britain as he is in the British Isles, and wholly free from the insularity, not to say parochialism, which mars so much contemporary English criticism. His book is well printed, with marginal notes and an adequate index.

It is with something of a shock that we turn from the well-written pages of Mr. Winter and Mr. Archer to the rambling, scrambling chapters of Mr. Coleman's happy-go-lucky and devil-may-care book about Phelps. It is called the Memoirs of Phelps, but it is quite as much the memoirs of Coleman. It is written partly in the first person, at second-hand. It abounds in dialogue such as Mr. Coleman thinks Phelps probably used. It has a few anecdotes which were well worth saving, and not a little profanity and vulgarity which had far better have been cut out. Its rollicking recklessness is quite superior to dates or facts or exactness of any kind. As a portrait of Phelps, as a record of the impression he produced on Mr. Coleman by his acting, by his character, and by his conversation, the book has its value; but as a history of the life of an eminent English actor it is sadly deficient. Sainte-Beuve tells us that "le lecteur aime assez à se croire plus sévère que le critique; je lui laisse ce plaisir-là," and we cannot do better than follow so great an example.

M. Arthur Heulhard is a Parisian critic of music and the drama, who has published several works of erudition and of fantasy, and has now gathered together in a volume some forty of his occasional essays, most of which have to do with the recent works of contemporary French composers. They are none of them of any great worth, being disfigured by a forced and factitious humor, which has found its chief vent in the preface. "Les Frères Laurison" is an amusing little tale of two circus clowns, and "Le Percegraine" is a really ingenious little fantasy, reprinted from one of the early numbers of the new *Revue d'Art Dramatique*. Those who do not like M. Victorien Joncières, and those who do like a castigation of an incompetent and obnoxious personality, may be recommended to the perusal of the paper on that composer's "La Reine Berthe"; they will find it an excellent specimen of what the French call an "éreintement de première classe."

M. Maurice Souriau is a professor at Caen, and his study of the conventionalities of the classic tragedy and the romantic drama of France was apparently prepared first as a series of lectures. It has the thoroughness and the elaborate critical apparatus of the college professor's work, and appeals to those who are familiar with the facts and the fictions of the revolt of 1830, and who wish to see a careful discussion of the exact differences between the two schools in the work actually accomplished, as well as in the programmes proclaimed with the blare of trumpets. Mr. Lowell tells us that the *odium æstheticum* may burn more fiercely than the *odium theologicum*; and we know that the Classics and the Romantics hated each other as Guelf hated Ghibelline; but, after more than half a century, the fires are burnt out, and their ashes are not even dust in our eyes to prevent our seeing clearly the causes, the circumstances, and the results of the fight. M. Souriau shows that, although the Romantics declared for a return to nature, their chief effort was to be unlike the Classics, and that, in fact, they did little more than substitute one set of conventions for another. M. Souriau writes calmly, without prejudice, and with close logic.

Recollections of Mr. James Lenox of New York, and of the Formation of his Library. By Henry Stevens of Vermont. London: Henry Stevens & Son. 1886.

BESIDES the sketch which forms its main subject, this little volume contains much that the author describes as "mere bibliographical gossip, interesting only to those far advanced in bookhunting." The rest of it is interesting to all readers who care to follow the methods and details of a pursuit which Mr. Lenox, by his persistence and generosity, raised from a mere private amusement to the dignity of a public benefaction; and it abounds in proofs of that curious learning and critical keenness which made the name of Mr. Stevens famous among bibliophiles in both hemispheres.

If one must yield to the temptation when "Some demon whispers, Visto, have a taste," he will certainly find a wide field and a succession of contests and surprises in the chase after literary bric-à-brac. The great picture, or the rare curio, is a single thing, and, once authenticated, its value is secure. But a book is seldom the only one of its kind. Often a newly-found duplicate or triplicate destroys its glory as an unique, and the collector is happy who possesses the best of five or six copies. "The truth seems to be that few books remain unique long, when their attractions have once been noised abroad." On the other hand, a book-collector enjoys this advantage, that the prize has often, not always, an intrinsic value, apart from its singularity.

Mr. Lenox's first absorbing penchant was for collecting early editions of the Bible and parts of it, in all languages. Then he took to books relating to North and South America, and was led to collecting everything in any language pertain-

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ing to the great Age of Discovery. Editions and translations of John Bunyan followed, and next all the editions of Milton. Shakespeariana had their share of his attention. In some subjects his collection is astonishingly rich, but the subjects and authors totally neglected are astonishingly numerous. In Mr. Stevens's words, "the result of all Mr. Lenox's enormous study and labor, to say nothing of his vast expenditure, it must be confessed, is a 'patchy library.'" And to render it a complete public library would require three or four more lives like his.

Accident often has much to do with a collector's success, though fortunate accidents only benefit those who are on the watch for them. Stevens gives some striking instances. One is the story of a child's plaything, a little copper globe picked up as an oddity in some foreign town, which, falling under the expert's notice, turns out to be as early in date as 1510, and second to hardly any other globe in historical and geographical interest. Another is a request made to him by Mr. Lenox that he would find him a copy of a certain woodcut map of the Holy Land, dated 1574. On a chance visit to a friend in New Hampshire two or three weeks later, he found the very map, fine and perfect, in a dilapidated copy of the folio Bible of that date, and has never since been able to procure a duplicate of it.

Of course the collector who buys to sell again becomes much better known among book-people than the Mæcenas who takes his wares. The story of the lucky finds of dealers, their rivalries, stratagems, exchanges, mistakes, and restorations is told by Mr. Stevens with amusing variety and fulness. The profession has its solid compensations, too, for the leaders of experience and authority. For instance, the 'Bay Psalm Book,' the first English book printed in America, in 1640, was bought in 1855, after a long and silent hunt of seven years, for twenty shillings, and sent to Mr. Lenox, under his order, for $400. A second copy, sold to another American amateur in 1868 for $600, passed, on the sale of his library in 1878, for just double the sum to its present owner, also an American.

From the nature of the case one might suppose that this field must at last be worked out, and all the great literary prizes discovered and permanently lodged. But this is far from being true. No one knows what may yet be revealed by palimpsests in unsearched nooks. The hope of a resurrection for Livy's lost books is encouraged by the late discovery of some of Sallust's. The Archives of Simancas of late years astonished historians; the records of the Council of Ten have teemed with surprises; and church collections both in Mexico and Asia have yet to say their last word. And besides the hidden things there is much that is known and placed, awaiting only the slow but certain process of distribution. Political troubles, such as have dispersed famous collections in Italy and France, are gathering for the disintegration of private fortunes and museums in England. Every now and then a gallery or a treasure of family plate comes to the hammer. America in its turn becomes a collector, as sudden fortunes ask the crowning touch of letters and refinement. Not immigrants only, but a steady flow of books, pictures, curios, streams across the sea, and, on a grander scale, *Græcia capta ferum victorem cepit, et artes Intulit agresti Latio.* This breaking up and reconstruction of special collections promises perpetuity to the book-hunter's pursuit, and the taste for it will never fail so long as human nature is curious. Nor is the contest a hopeless one even when a slender purse is pitted against the millions of a Hertford or a Rothschild, or, still more boldly, against the wealth of public institutions. How much knowledge and craft may win, aided by the parsimony which only a passion inspires, is told in Balzac's wonderful story of the old collector, Cousin Pons.

It will not be very long before permanent national institutions must, by the law of attraction of the greater body, have drawn all minor collections to themselves. The Lenox Library, at least, is placed beyond this risk. Alongside the splendid charities which will make its founder's name forever fragrant among the poor and the unhappy, this museum will endure for the scholar's delight, as a monument to his taste and his liberality.

Mr. Stevens's book is prettily printed, and has portraits of the lamented author and of his patron.

Parliamentary Government in Canada. A Lecture read before the Law School of Bishop's College, Sherbrooke, by C. C. Colby, M. P. Montreal: Dawson Bros. 1886.

It would probably excite astonishment and even indignation in the Congressional statesmen who are managing the affairs of the nation with so much skill and discretion at Washington, to be told that the Dominion of Canada is in any way politically superior to the United States. Mr. Colby, however, does not hesitate to make this assertion in the most unqualified manner. The Canadian system is a simple duplicate of the British, with trifling necessary differences, such as an elected Senate instead of a House of Lords, and a Governor-General instead of the Queen. It is based, therefore, on the principle of ministerial responsibility, and we have here the testimony of a gentleman who is described in the preface by the late Mr. Alpheus Todd as "an experienced politician, as well as a close observer, and an earnest student in the region of political knowledge," that the working of that principle as transplanted is satisfactory in a high degree. Indeed, Mr. Colby is so absorbed by it that he omits to give any account of the constitution and procedure of the two houses of the Legislature, which would have been an interesting complement.

Since the civil war, foreigners, and especially Englishmen, perceiving that the United States, which they had always treated with contempt, have become a considerable item in the world's affairs, have given a good deal of study to our institutions; but as they generally do not get beyond the Constitution, and know little or nothing of the real working of the Government, their comments are practically worthless. Mr. Colby, whether from propinquity or some other cause, has penetrated deeper, and is not backward in expressing his opinion. After a review of our procedure, which is far from laudatory, he sums up:

"That one of the most intelligent and progressive nations on the earth should, in this nineteenth century, continue to adhere to a system of irresponsible government, fraught with so much inconvenience and peril, a system which has been outgrown by France, Austria, Italy, Belgium, and other nations and states, and which exists now only in Russia, Germany, Turkey, Brazil, China, and a few other countries, is a most glaring anomaly and anachronism."

One proposition we are tempted to quote, because the writer of this review has always maintained the same thing in substance ever since the outbreak of the war, though he has never seen it stated by any other writer:

"James Buchanan was a Democratic President. During the last two years of his term the majority in Congress was Republican. Had our system of responsible government existed there, whatever might have been the personal opinions or preferences of the President, he would have been obliged to act under the advice of a Republican Cabinet. The great offices of state would have been filled by Republicans responsible to Congress. The policy of the Administration would have been Republican. Every act of the Government would have been a subject for inquiry, criticism, and constitutional censure, and the great peril which was then impending over the nation might have been averted. But, under the system of irresponsibility, the President was surrounded by advisers who were inimical to the majority in Congress and in the nation. History tells the result. The Cabinet of Buchanan was the hot-bed in which the seeds of rebellion first germinated. Secretly, traitorously, the men who had sworn to uphold the Union and the Constitution plotted their overthrow. Had Republican counsels prevailed in the Cabinet as in Congress, the great rebellion might have been indefinitely postponed, perhaps rendered impossible."

But if we are prepared to make large concessions to Mr. Colby, we are not disposed to surrender the whole ground, nor shall we seek our revenge in writing of the Queen with a small q. The practice of requiring the Cabinet to resign upon a defeat in the House of Representatives, and of giving it the corresponding means of self-defence in a dissolution of that house, would be quite impossible without serious changes in our Constitution; and we set far too high a value on the restraining influence of that instrument (an influence which English statesmen are beginning to regard with envy), and on the difficulty of altering it, to advocate or even wish for any such revolutionary action. But we do not think it is proved to be necessary, and have a suspicion that responsible government has not yet reached its highest form. As the Queen does not and cannot appoint the Ministry in Great Britain, that function devolves upon the Parliamentary majority, the people having no direct voice in the matter. The whole power of Parliament is, therefore, directed to making and unmaking ministries. Again, the ministry being a purely voluntary association, the premier can only find colleagues by promising to stand or fall with them; which may well be an artificial reason for the tradition of "solidarity." Ours, on the other hand, is the only great constitutional nation which has a chief magistrate elected, to all intents and purposes, directly by the people. A Cabinet appointed by him would have to be handled by Congress in a much more gingerly manner than the Ministry is by Parliament, and both sides might wait for general approval in the biennial elections of Congress or the quadrennial of President. A defeat in the House of Lords does not involve a resignation of the Ministry, nor does a defeat in the Senate, according to Mr. Colby, in Canada. Why, more than they do now, should our Cabinet resign because they cannot get what they want? Single unsuccessful officials, moreover, could be much more easily changed than now. However this may be, if the measure which is occasionally spoken of, of admitting the Cabinet officers to the floor of Congress, should ever be adopted, some political developments of exceeding interest could not fail to follow.

Praise-Songs of Israel: A New Rendering of the Book of Psalms. (New and Revised Edition.) By John De Witt, D.D., of the Theological Seminary, New Brunswick, N. J.; a Member of the American Old Testament Revision Company. Funk & Wagnalls. 1886.

We have already incidentally, in reviewing the Revised Old Testament (No. 1042 of the *Nation*), expressed our appreciation of the excellence of Prof. De Witt's rendering of the Psalms. We are now very glad to find that the unstinted favor bestowed on it both by the Bible-loving public in general and by competent critics, in this country as well as in England, has encouraged the translator to bring out a second edition within less than two years from the first issue. In preparing for and executing this new edition, Prof. De Witt subjected the whole work to a severe scrutiny, in which, he assures us, "every

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word has been challenged anew, and the structure of every sentence and phrase carefully pondered." The leading idea, from the start, was to have "the thought of the original put forth in the clearest, strongest, and best English expression," and thus "render the original more faithfully, and yet more poetically" than either the Authorized Version or the Revised was able to do, owing to reasons partly ecclesiastical and partly inherent in collective work. To make it clear to our readers how far the 'Praise-Songs' here and there deviate from the accepted versions, we pick out a few verses of probably the most obscure—as in form, the most archaic—song of the Psalter, the sixty-eighth, which affords ample room for exegetical divergences and diversity of diction in rendering.

In the Authorized Version we read:

4 Sing unto God, sing praises to his name: extol him that rideth upon the heavens by his name JAH, and rejoice before him. . . . [Revised: *Cast up a high way for him that rideth through the deserts. His name is Jah: and exult ye before him.*]
11 The Lord gave the word: great was the company of those that published it. [*The women that publish the tidings are a great host.*]
12 Kings of armies did flee afraid, and she that tarried at home divided the spoil.
13 Though ye have lien among the pots [*Will ye lie among the sheepfolds?*], yet shall ye be as the wings of a dove covered with silver, and her feathers with yellow gold.
14 When the Almighty scattered kings in it, it was white as snow in Salmon [*it was as when it snoweth in Zalmon*]. . . .
24 They have seen thy goings, O God; even the goings of my God, my King, in the sanctuary. . . .
25 The singers went before, the players on instruments followed after; among them were the damsels playing with timbrels. . . .
27 There is little Benjamin with their ruler [*Benjamin their ruler*], the princes of Judah and their council, the princes of Zebulun and the princes of Naphtali.
29 Because of thy temple at Jerusalem shall kings bring presents unto thee.
30 Rebuke the company of spearmen [*the wild beast of the reeds*], the multitude of the bulls, with the calves of the people, till every one submit himself with pieces of silver [*trampling under foot pieces of silver*]: scatter thou the people that delight in war.

The corresponding lines in the 'Praise Songs' run thus:

4 Sing ye to God, strike the harp to his Name!
Make a highway for the rider through deserts!
I AM is His Name; oh exult ye before him. . . .
11 The Lord giveth the word;
The women heralding gladness are a great host.
12 Kings of armies—they flee! they flee!
She that bideth at home divideth the spoil.
13 When ye are in your camps among the sheepfolds,
They are as a dove's wings, covered with silver,
And her pinions with yellow gold.
14 When the Almighty scattereth Kings there,
They are like the driving snow on Zalmon. . . .
24 They saw thy triumphal entrance, O God!
The triumphal entrance of my Mighty God—
Of my King, into the sanctuary.
25. The singers went foremost, behind them the harpers,
In the midst of the damsels, beating their timbrels.
27 Benjamin, the youngest, is their leader,
Princes of Judah are their throng—
Princes of Zebulon—princes of Naphtali! . . .
29 To thy palace above Jerusalem,
Unto Thee, the Kings bring their gifts.
30 Rebuke the wild beasts of the reeds,
The herds of strong cattle, with the steers of the nations,
That come crouching with bars of silver;
He hath scattered the nations that have pleasure in war.

It will be seen at a glance that Prof. De Witt's rendering is immeasurably superior to the old in vigor, rhythm, and intelligibility, and that his most striking deviations from King James's Bible are such as have been already adopted by more modern exegesis, as represented by the collective scholarship of the British and American Revisers. A closer examination will show that, where the requirement of intelligibility was imperative, he allowed himself insertions of words not contained in the original text and not distinctively marked (such as "in your camps," in verse 13, and "driving," in verse 14). Of more questionable propriety are the substitution of "I AM" for "JAH," in verse 4, and of "*To* thy palace," for words faithfully, though more or less conjecturally, answering to the Hebrew expression. Whether these latter changes are founded on hypothetical emendations of the Hebrew text—substituting *ehyeh* for *b'yāh*, and *lh'ē . . .* for *mēhē . . .*—or on other grounds, will be seen when the promised annotated edition appears. Such changes are, however, rare in the new translation, which, when closely weighed in critical scales for which literalness is not the strictest criterion of fidelity, will be found to justify, on the whole, the claim of reflecting the original both "more faithfully and more poetically."

Socialism and Christianity. By A. J. F. Behrends, D.D. Baker & Taylor. 1886.

THE contents of this volume, originally a course of lectures to theological students, represents the attempt of a clergyman to understand the industrial and social situation, and to determine the claims of the reformers to Christian sympathy and support. The author has perused the books of authority upon both sides of the questions at issue, and his criticisms of the facts and the economic doctrines of the hour, though not distinguished by any striking originality, display intelligence and humanity, and are of especial interest to those who are close observers of the course of church sympathy. No one need expect any revolutionary vigor in these pages, any insistance on the communal and unworldly elements in Gospel teaching, or any suggestion that the wisdom of this world is not entirely competent to render judgment. Socialism is soon found to be atheistic, materialistic, and inimical to the institution of monogamic marriage; its economical principles are readily discredited; and, of course, it meets with its due of denunciation. The present economy of society is, in its turn, sustained, and its various elements passed in favorable review. The law that one must live by the sweat of his brow is frequently reiterated; the blessed effects of the "fear of want," the responsibility of each man for his own happiness, the right of the individual to all he can appropriate by labor of hand or brain, and, in general, all the commonplaces of conservatism, are rephrased, with the single restriction, in criticism of the laissez-faire school, that these elementary truths are to be held in a humane spirit, and the workman to be treated as having a moral value plus his worth as a producer of wealth.

It would be useless to follow the author through his discussion; he accepts the organization of society as it is, and asks only for some carefulness in running the machine, or, at most, for the insertion of a bolt or the tightening of a screw. High license, local option, indefinite penal sentences, legislation against overcrowding, in tenements, and especially a stringent Scriptural divorce law, are his nostrums. He declares that the suggestion that a graduated income tax should be used to make five million dollars the maximum limit of private fortunes "involves the right of the state to prescribe to the Almighty how much brains a man shall be permitted to have"; that the Vanderbilt fortune was "as legitimately earned as the wealth of any great inventor," and "to denounce it as theft is to invite the contempt of business men and to advertise one's ignorance of modern progress"; and that the national debts of Europe are justly liable to repudiation by the generation that inherits them. These opinions illustrate the capitalist sympathy of the author, with his occasional lurch to windward; but perhaps the "commonsense" strain in his thought is most vividly shown in his revised version of a famous text which he reads, "Bear ye one another's burdens; *yet in such a way that every man shall bear his own.*" It would be a pleasure to hear Count Tolstoi comment, from the standpoint of a primitive Gospel Christian, on the words which we have italicized.

Norsk Forfatter-Lexikon 1814-1880. Paa Grundlag af J. E. Krafts og Chr. Langes 'Norsk Forfatter-Lexikon, 1814-1856,' af J. B. Halvorsen. Christiania. 1885-86. 8vo.

SOME forty years ago Jens Edvard Kraft, who had been Rasmus Nyerup's assistant in the preparation of the useful 'Almindeligt Litteraturlexicon for Danmark, Norge og Island,' undertook the preparation of a 'Dictionary of Norwegian Authors,' to embrace the years 1814 to 1856. But it was not until after his death, which occurred July 21, 1853, that his materials were arranged by the archivist Christian Lange, who, adding to and continuing the work, published it, in parts, from 1857 to 1863. The period of twenty years since that time shows a vigorous growth in Norwegian literature; that short term having sufficed for the birth and development of the entire school of modern writers founded by Henrik Ibsen and Björnstjerne Björnson, the former having but four titles recorded in Kraft's book, and the latter none. Mr. Halvorsen has adopted the same title for his work, and, with noticeable modesty, announces upon his title-page that it is founded upon that of Kraft and Langi, but a comparison of the two shows that every line of the old work has been subject to a careful scrutiny and painstaking revision, and that, as a result, scarcely a half-dozen entries are retained *verbatim*, and in reality his is a new and independent labor. This fact is best shown, perhaps, by a comparison of the extent of the two works. Kraft's book contains 1,550 names and filled 719 octavo pages, while Mr. Halvorsen's work will include the names of about 4,000 persons, and his first volume, containing the first two letters of the alphabet, 156 names in A, and 365 in B, has 569 pages, these being about one-tenth larger than the pages of the earlier book; whereas the letters A (81 names) and B (198 names) occupied but 128 pages in the old work.

The biographical notices are concise in statement, though proportioned in length to accord with the importance of the subject, but are almost stereotyped in form, giving in an invariable order the parentage of the author; date and place of birth; education, with college degrees; official positions held; a notice of such travels as may have been undertaken in connection with literary labors; honors conferred; and, finally, if married, a brief record, giving the date of the event, and the name, parentage, and date of birth of the person married. Each detail is carefully considered; for example, when an author is living the form of record of birth is "born ——," but if at the time of printing the author was dead the form is changed to "was born ——." Following the biographical notice is given a list of references to biographies and to articles in periodicals which give fuller information concerning the author, or which contain critical summaries of his literary work, while following the titles of his own works are references to reviews of the particular books. These references show an extraordinarily wide range of search among books and the leading periodicals of nearly every country in Europe, England, and the United States. Among the American periodicals referred to are the *Atlantic Monthly*, the *Century*, the *Christian Union*, *Harper's Weekly*, the *Nation*, the *National Review*, and the *North American Review*. The article upon each author includes a list, giving in chronological order the titles of all books which he has written, edited, or translated. The various editions of his own works are given, and translations of them are mentioned. The titles are not printed at great length, but are abbreviated with care, and in all cases the place of publication, date, size, and number of pages are stated; and further bibliographical value is given to the work by the care taken to indicate anonymous and pseudonymous books, and by supplying the names of a great number of authors, editors, and translators, when these do not appear in the titles. In addition to the list of books, whatever of importance each author has contributed to newspapers, periodicals, or the publications of societies is enumerated, often at great

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length; as, for instance, in the article upon Björnson, where this list fills sixteen closely printed pages, and, with the catalogue of his books (nearly-thirty pages more), forms a remarkable witness to the truly titanic energy of this great writer. The extraordinary length of the article upon Björnson, sixty-two pages, brought upon the author the charge of showing political bias, but he deemed it a sufficient answer to point to the great mass of material.

The period covered by this in every respect most admirable work is, according to the title, from 1814 to 1880, but this must be understood to mean, that every Norwegian author is included, one or more of whose books has been printed within those years; and all works written by the authors included are enumerated, though printed before 1814 or since 1880. The information, also, concerning the authors contained in the book is completed to as near the time of printing as possible; and as each signature bears the date of printing, which is equivalent to the date of final revision, it is possible to know up to what time the account of each author is completed. A few foreigners are included by reason of having resided in Norway, and, during such residence, published works there. The first volume contains the names of the Rev. Mordaunt Roger Barnard, who was from 1858 to 1862 in charge of the English Church at Christiania, and published there during the latter year 'Sketches of Eminent English Authors, with Extracts from their Works,' and of Mr. Thomas Bennett, widely known to tourists in Norway, and the author, among other works, of a 'Handbook for Norway,' the twenty-first edition of which is recorded. The Danish critic, Georg Brandes, is also included by virtue of his various contributions to the Norwegian journals. The work, so far as published, through the letter D, gives evidence of very few female writers in Norway, only nineteen names being presented. Of these but two are authors of note, Mrs. Adolphine Marie Colban, who wrote several good stories, and helped to translate Victor Hugo's 'Les Misérables,' and who, a resident at Paris after 1859, died in Rome in 1884, and was buried there by the side of Norway's great historian, P. A. Munch; and Mme. Camilla Collett, the poet Wergeland's sister, and the author of Norway's best-known novel, 'Amtmanden's Döttre' (The Magistrate's Daughters). She, too, has spent the last twenty-five years upon the Continent, and is yet, in her seventy-fourth year, a vigorous and entertaining writer, celebrated as the most zealous champion of women's rights in Scandinavia.

Earthquakes and Other Earth Movements. By John Milne, Professor of Mining and Geology in the Imperial College of Engineering, Tokio, Japan. With 38 figures. Pp. 363. [International Science Series.] D. Appleton & Co. 1886.

THE literature concerning earthquakes is rich in chronological accounts and scientific treatises, but there has hitherto been no work well suited to the needs of the general reader. In this little book Prof. Milne has endeavored to bring together all that is known concerning the nature and causes of earthquake movements. His task was one of much difficulty: few parts of the field of natural science are so encumbered by irrelevant observations and abandoned theories; no portion of the science of geology requires to the same degree a mathematical presentation of its laws.

Prof. Milne's excellent work in the science of seismology has been done in Japan, in a region of incessant shocks of sufficient energy to make observation possible, yet, with rare exceptions, of no disastrous effects. He has had the good fortune to be aided by Mr. Thomas Gray, a gentleman of great constructive skill, as well as by Profs. J. A. Ewing, W. S. Chaplin, and his other colleagues in the scientific colony which has gathered about the Imperial University of Japan. To these gentlemen we owe the best of our science of seismology, for before their achievements we had nothing of value concerning the physical conditions of earthquakes except the great works of Charles Mallet, and Mallet, with all his genius and devotion to the subject, had few chances to observe the actual shocks, and so failed to understand many of their important features.

The general reader, whether he be interested in the science of seismology or no, will find in this little book an excellent illustration of the ingenuity which is lavished on the experimental work of modern research. It is a common notion that the greatest feats of the contriving faculty appear in our economic devices; the fact is, that far more technical skill and inventive power is now given to apparatus desired for pure research than are devoted to inventions connected with practical life. It appears, indeed, as if modern science were developing a race of men in whom the passion of winning abstract truth had become stronger than the old gainful desires. The chapters "on seismometry" and on earthquake motion, as deduced from experiment, show something of this fact, though seismology is a very limited field for experiment.

The closing chapters of the book, which treat of "Earth Tremors," "Earth Pulsations," and "Earth Oscillations," give an excellent résumé of the evidence which shows us that this *terra firma* is in a condition of incessant movement, throbbing with the blows to which it is subjected by the titanic forces of its deeper parts.

It would be easy to criticise this really valuable treatise. Its style is poor; the arrangement of matter leaves much to be desired; there is a sad lack of all the arts of the bookmaker; but a good deal can be pardoned to a zealous worker who writes from the other side of the world, and who has done a substantial service to popular science. There are many errors of print. W. T. Bingham, on page 334, is W. T. Brigham. In the index, "Wenthrop on the *New Zealand* earthquake of 1855" is really Winthrop on the *New England* earthquake of 1755! In the text, also, it is "Wenthrop." It is not easy to pardon this error, for the reason that Prof. John Winthrop was probably the first to apply accurate computations to earthquake movements, and thus to obtain the rate of movement of the shock. He is really one of the founders of the science of seismology, if not the very first who approached the subject in the scientific way.

Fortuny. Par Charles Yriarte, Inspecteur des Beaux Arts. [Les Artistes Célèbres.] Paris: J. Rouam.

THE story of an artist's life, begun in poverty and ended in wealth and fame, is told in this volume with the charm of style and critical insight to which M. Yriarte has long accustomed us. The Spanish painter commemorated in its pages, Mariano Fortuny (José-Maria-Bernardo), who was born in 1838 at Reus, a small town in the province of Tarragona, showed marked artistic talent at a very early age. Left an orphan in his fifteenth year, he went with his grandfather, a cabinetmaker by trade, on foot to Barcelona, and there by his clever sketches and wood carvings attracted the notice of a sculptor, through whose intervention with the Alcalde he obtained a pension of forty francs a month from the municipality. This enabled him to enter the Academy of Fine Arts as a student. After four years of diligent work, during which he increased his slender resources by decorating village churches with paintings in distemper, Fortuny competed for and won the Prix de Rome, instituted in favor of Catalonians of remarkable promise, and in May, 1857, left Barcelona for the Eternal City. That he should have begun to work there, as M. Yriarte affirms that he did, after the manner of Overbeck's school, must have been due to accidental circumstances, for it is impossible to conceive anything more uncongenial to the nature of the young Spanish painter than the cold, colorless, neo-mystic style of the Nazarenes. Fortunately for his future development in that path which nature indicated, he was selected by the municipality of Barcelona, in 1859, to accompany the Spanish army under Gen. Prim to Africa, in order to make sketches for a large picture of some important military event incident to the campaign against the Emperor of Morocco. Thus it happened that at a most impressionable period of life, he came into contact with the pomp and splendor of the East, and under its influence returned to Rome conscious of his vocation, which was to be the painter of the surface of things rich in color and brilliant in tone.

In Africa he had learned to delight in magical effects of light shining upon jewels, arms, and rich stuffs, and these he strove to keep in mind by filling his Roman studio with all things that emit, reflect, or retain it. He draped its walls with Oriental stuffs, and crowded the glass cases which stood at intervals around it with Persian and Spanish tiles, Hispano-Moresque dishes, irridescent Majolica plates, Venetian glass, and costly weapons from the East. "One asks one's self," says Fortuny's biographer, "how it was possible for an artist to work in such a *milieu*, where the eye was distracted by so many objects which shimmered in the light, and caught luminous points. . . . But, after all, such are the materials of Fortuny's art, and when he uses them in pictures which rival Oriental carpets and spangled stuffs in brilliancy, he will perhaps know how to soften and temper their brilliancy, and blend them into a harmonious whole."

The studio museum of Fortuny, once seen never to be forgotten, was one of the sights of Rome. It formed part of a large brick building of the sixteenth century, situated in a *vigna* on the right-hand side of the Via Flaminia, which leads from the Porta del Popolo to the Ponte Molle. The building stands, or stood (for, alas! "Roma non è piu com' era prima") on the corner of a lane which, branching from the main road, leads, or led, to the Villa di Papa Giulio III., and thence, under the Arco Scuro, past the Acqua Acetosa, to the broad Campagna. Among the objects in the studio which attracted attention was the huge unfinished canvas, over forty feet in length and about twelve in height, of the taking of Tetuan, which Fortuny had engaged to paint for the city of Barcelona in commemoration of the Spanish invasion of Morocco. The task proved to be beyond the strength of one who, being accustomed to deal with picturesque subjects in which the human figure played a subordinate part, found himself involved in ever-increasing difficulties when he attempted to treat an historical subject on a great scale. At last, to his extreme relief, the compact was annulled by mutual consent, and he was left free to work according to his will. Picture replaced picture on his easel, each more glowing with color than its predecessor; each showing an increasing disposition to make the decorative accessories of greater importance than the main subject, which was, after all, but an excuse for a brilliant *entourage*. To quote the merited criticism of his biographer, "Most of Fortuny's works were inspired by their backgrounds." As an instance, take the "Supplicés," painted in 1870-72, during his residence at Seville. This picture grew out of a study of

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the Gate of Justice in the Alhambra, in which he had endeavored to render the effect of sunlight falling on white walls; the tones of transparent shadows cast by their projecting planes; the subdued lustre of gold hidden in the stucco stalactites of their cupolas; the quality of light reflected from glazed tiles, arms, and brass lamps half hidden in shadow, and to express that lethargy peculiar to the East. All this found place in the picture which it suggested. There, in the cool shadow of the great arch, sits the Arab judge, dozing away the slowly creeping hours, with the murmur of running water in his ears, while two miserable negroes, with their legs fast in the stocks, lie prone at his feet in the burning sun, and a third, with head and legs thrust through the sacrificial plank, roasts under its pitiless rays.

Knowing this picture and its history, we know Fortuny, with his qualities and his limitations. Four years before he painted it he had contracted with Messrs. Goupil & Co. of Paris to sell them as many water-colors as he could paint at 100 francs a piece, and the relations thus opened in 1866 brought him for the first time to Paris, where he became intimate with Gérôme, Meissonier, Zamacoïs, and Regnault. On leaving the French capital he went to Madrid, where he married Cecilia Madrazo, daughter of the Director of the Royal Museum, before returning to Rome. Although his name was previously known to the artistic world in France, it was not until 1870, when Goupil exhibited his picture of a marriage in the sacristy of a church at Madrid, known as La Vicaria, that his reputation was firmly established. It was strengthened by subsequent works, such as the "Reception of a Model at the Academy," the "Halt of the Travellers," "The Drunken Harquebussier," and "Les Suppliciés," all of which hang on the walls of the Stewart gallery in New York, with other masterpieces from the same hand.

The last summer of the gifted painter's life on his return to Italy from England, which he visited with his friend Baron Davillier in the spring of 1874, was spent in the Villa Arata at Naples, with his wife and two children. At its close he returned to his Roman studio ill and unfit for work. The place had lost its charm, and he talked of leaving it for Spain; but this project was not to be realized. Seized with a second attack of tertian fever, he breathed his last on the 21st of November, at the age of thirty-six.

The world remembers him by his pictures, but comparatively few persons are aware that he was one of the most skilful metal workers of his time. The sword in the Moorish style which he designed, forged, and damascened during his residence at Grenada, is spoken of by M. Yriarte as a masterpiece which resumes all the art and all the processes of fabrication practised by the Moslem *espaderos* and azzuminists at Cordova in the fifteenth century. Gifted in so many ways, founder of a school, "l'école de la main," as M. Yriarte happily styles it, in which brilliant execution and color ranked above purity of style and depth of spiritual insight, Fortuny cannot be said to have exercised a happy influence upon modern art. By his marvellous execution and perfect command of every artifice of color, he gave a magic charm to his works which none can resist; but the pictures of his imitators, in which the master's defects only are reflected, reveal the fact that their prototypes depend greatly for their effect upon superficial qualities, calculated to fascinate the senses rather than to convince the judgment.

The Yeomen of the Guard: Their History from 1485 to 1885, and a Concise Account of the Tower Warders. By Thomas Preston. London: Harrison & Sons. 12mo, pp. 198.

THE Yeomen of the Guard—better known as "Beef-Eaters"—are a corps organized by Henry VII. for his protection on the day of his coronation, October 30, 1485, and which has served as a bodyguard of the sovereign ever since. The four hundredth anniversary of its organization affords occasion for a brief and readable history and description of this famous body. It is well illustrated with representations of the costume of the different grades of officers and men, several of them in the form of portraits, as, Viscount Grandison (a colored plate), Viscount Barrington (the present captain), Sir Christopher Hatton, and others. The frontispiece is a striking picture of the Yeoman, after Sir John E. Millais. Mr. Preston questions the generally accepted derivation of *beef-eater* from *buffetier*, "inasmuch as the Yeomen never had had charge of the buffets at the royal banquets." He says there is a bird called beef-eater, with a strong, thick bill, and asks why they may not have got their name from a resemblance of their partisans to the bill of this bird: "The English yeomen were often referred to as bill-men, because they carried a weapon with a hook resembling the beak or bill of a bird." The appendix upon the Tower Warders is appropriately added, because these, although an entirely different body from the Yeomen of the Guard, are uniformed like them, and, like them, called popularly "Beef-Eaters."

The Saunterer. By Charles Goodrich Whiting. Boston: Ticknor & Co. 1886.

"THE Saunterer" is one who loves New England the year through, especially as seen among the hills from "the fence-corner," or even within that delectable rustic museum of grass, flower, and bug, snakes, and weeds. He originally wrote these up-country or seashore glimpses of nature and the New England "native" for a newspaper, and this, perhaps, excuses the fragmentary character of his book. It is not to be read except by moments; and taken in this way, like a book of devotion, one finds pleasure in its suggestions of rural landscape, its quiet moralizing, or even in its too-labored rhetoric. The writer is not a naturalist, but a poet; he is much more given to sentiment than to observation, and meditates on human things more than on the scene before him. At intervals of a few pages he interjects into the history of the annual round of nature a poem, either related or unrelated to the paragraphs between which it lies, and this gives a peculiar effect of spontaneity to the lyrics or sonnets as the case may be. The pleasantest impression one gets in reading it, however, is that it expresses again that delight in quiet nature which is so much a New England trait that every country village has its wood-wanderer, of whom Thoreau is the type.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

After-Dinner Stories from Balzac. New ed. George J. Coombes. 50 cents.
Arnold, T. Clarendon's History of the Rebellion. Book VI. Macmillan & Co. $1.10.
Barbey d'Aurevilly, J. Les Critiques, ou les Juges jugés. Boston: Schoenhof.
Blavet, E. La Vie Parisienne. Boston: Schoenhof.
Boisgobey, F. du. A Fight for a Fortune. Rand, McNally & Co. 25 cents.
Brooks, H. M. Olden Time Series No 4: Quaint and Curious Advertisements. Boston: Ticknor & Co. 50 cents.
Clement, Clara E. A Handbook of Christian Symbols and Stories of the Saints as Illustrated in Art. Edited by Katherine E. Conway. Boston: Ticknor & Co. $2.50.
Coulter, J. Mr. Desmond, U. S. A. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.
Danforth, P. Not in the Prospectus: A Novel. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 50 cents.
Dostoïevsky, Th. Souvenirs de la Maison des Morts. New York: Christern.
Fabre, Ferdinand. Monsieur Jean. Boston: Schoenhof.
Hollister, O. J. Life of Schuyler Colfax. Funk & Wagnalls.
Houssaye, A. Les Comédiens sans le savoir. Boston: Schoenhof.
Issaurat, C. La Pédagogie; son évolution et son histoire. New York: Christern.
Jefferies, R. The Open Air. Harper & Brothers. 25 cents.
Killikelley, Sarah H. Curious Questions in History, Literature, Art, and Social Life. Pittsburgh, Pa.
Kingsbury, Mrs. J. D. Bradford Academy, and Memoir of Harriette Briggs Stoddard. Boston: McIndoe Brothers.
Life of Cassius Marcellus Clay. By Himself. Vol. I, Cincinnati: J. F. Brennan & Co.
Loti, Pierre. Pêcheur d'Islande. Boston: Schoenhof.
Mackenzie, M. The Hygiene of the Vocal Organs. Macmillan & Co. $1.50.
Pisemsky, A. Th. Mille âmes. New York: Christern.
Pomegranate Seed: A Novel: Harper & Brothers. 20 cents.
Rambaud, A. Histoire de la Révolution française 1789-1799. Boston: Schoenhof.
Reeves, Marian C. L., and Read, Emily. Pilot Fortune. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 50 cents.
Rickoff, A. J., and Davis, E. C. Numbers Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co. 42 cents.
Roberts, B. T. First Lessons on Money. Rochester, N. Y.: Published by the Author.
Rolfe, W. J. Byron's Childe Harold. Boston: Ticknor & Co. 75 cents.
Ross, J. M. Poems by John Milton. Edited with Life and Notes—Critical and Philological. T. Nelson & Sons. $1.25.
Sargent, F. L. Guide to the Recognition of the Principal Orders of Cryptogams, and the Commoner and More Easily Distinguished New England Genera. Cambridge, Mass.: C. W. Sever.
Schopenhauer, A. Le Monde comme Volonté et comme Représentation. Traduit par J. A. Cantacuzène. 2 vols. 8vo. New York: F. W. Christern.
Shoppell's Modern Houses. Vol. I. No. 3. Coöperative Building Plan Association. $1.
Siddons, J. H. The Shakespearian Referee: A Cyclopædia of 4,200 Words Obsolete and Modern Occurring in the Plays of Shakespeare. Washington: W. H. Loudermilk & Co.
Souriau, M. De la convention dans la tragédie. Boston: Schoenhof.
Southworth, Mrs. E. D. E. N. The Missing Bride. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. 75 cents.
Spaulding, R. First Lessons in Amateur Photography. Chautauqua Press.
Stanley, Jane. A Daughter of the Gods. Harper & Brothers. 25 cents.
Stephen, L. Dictionary of National Biography. Vol. VII. Brown-Burthogge. Macmillan & Co. $3.25.
Stuart, Esmé. A Faire Damzell. Harper & Bros. 25 cents.
Talmage, Rev. T. de W. The Battle for Bread. J. S. Ogilvie & Co. 25 cents
Tolstoi, Count Leo. War and Peace. Part 3, Conclusion. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 25 cents.
Tolstoi, Count L. War and Peace. 6 vols. W. S. Gottsberger. Paper, $3. Cloth, $5.25.
Tourguéneff. I. Au Bulgare (à la Veille). New York: Christern.
Vallès, Jules. L'Insurgé. Boston: Schoenhof.
Ventura, L. D., and Shevitch, S. Misfits and Remnants. Boston: Ticknor & Co. $1.
Wade, W. P. Law of Attachment and Garnishment. 2 vols. Bancroft, Whitney & Co.
Weld, M. C. The Percheron Horse in America. In France, by C. Du Hays. O. Judd Co. $1.
Whiton, J. M. Six Weeks' Preparation for Reading Cæsar. 3d ed. Boston: Ginn & Co. 45 cents.
Winchell, A. Geological Studies, or Elements of Geology. 367 Illustrations. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. $3.
Wood, De V. The Luminiferous Æther. D. Van Nostrand. 50 cents.

THE LEISURE SEASON SERIES, the third of Messrs. Henry Holt & Co.'s "Leisure" series, will be inaugurated at once by the publication of a cheaper edition of MISS McCLELLAND'S 'OBLIVION.' The second number will be a new novel by Thomas Wharton, author of 'A Latter-Day Saint,' entitled HANNIBAL OF NEW YORK. The series will be in flexible cloth at 50 cents per volume.

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BERTHELOT.—Science et Philosophie. $2.75.
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BOTH-HENDRIKSEN.—La triade française. Bd., $1.00.
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